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KNIGHTS TEMPLARS' TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE

IN view of the visit to Boston of the Knights Templars, in Triennial Conclave, the following account of Freemasonry and Knight Templarism condensed from many leading works on the subject, will prove of great interest to all inquiring minds. The article has been divided into different heads, so that the connection between the orders may be properly understood.

FREEMASONRY IN THE UNITED STATES

It is probable that among the early colonists there were individuals who had received the rites of Masonry in the old country, and who, from time to time, met together, in what may be called self-constituted lodges, without any authority, or working under warrants obtained from the Grand Lodges of England or Scotland. In journals that were published both in New York and Philadelphia during the colonial period, mention is made of lodge-meetings held in the cities named. But the first real authority that we find even any reference to, as having been granted to any person in America to issue warrants for the formation of subordinate lodges, is

the "Deputation to Daniel Coxe, Esquire, to be Provincial Grand Master of the Provinces of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, in America," for the term of two years. This so-called "Deputation" was issued by "His Grace Thomas Duke of Norfolk, Earl-Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, Earl of Arundel, Surrey, Norfolk, and Norwich; Baron Mowbray, Howard Seagrave, Brewse of Gower, Fitz Allen, Warren, Clan Oswald, Estre Maltravers, Greystock, Furnival Verden, Lovelot, Strango of Blackmere, and Howard of Castle Rising, after the Princess of the Royal Blood, First Duke, Earl, and Baron of England, Chief of the illustrious family of Howards, Grand Master of the Free and Accepted Masons of England." This authority was dated, "London, on the fifth day of June, in the year 1730, and of Masonry 5730."

Search has been made, in vain, for any positive evidence to show that this Brother Daniel Coxe ever exercised the prerogatives thus conferred. Right Worshipful Joseph H. Hough, Grand Secretary of Masons in New Jersey, says:

"Diligent research in the Archives of the Grand Lodge of England has failed

to disclose any testimony of the exercise by Brother Daniel Coxe, or any one acting under his authority, of the prerogatives contained in the Deputation."

And Right Worshipful Brother Clark, Grand Secretary of England, says:

"I cannot find any application from Brother Coxe and others for the appointment of Provincial Grand Master or Grand Wardens; neither did he report the congregating of Masons into lodges. He did not transmit any account of having constituted lodges, and does not, indeed, appear to have established any.

"At the period when he was appointed it was a rare thing for any reports to be made, by the Provincial Grand Masters abroad, of their doings. Brief details came in once or twice from Bengal, but I find none from any foreign country.

"The names of the members belonging to lodges abroad, I imagine, were never sent home until the year 1768, when the system of registration was established."

It seems to be a well-established fact that there was at least one lodge in Philadelphia as early as 1731, but whether its institution was authorized by Grand Master Coxe is not known. There is on record what purports to be a letter from Henry Bell, to his friend Dr. Thomas Cadwallader, dated Nov. 17, 1754 (of the genuineness of which there is some doubt), and which would indicate that Brother Coxe did on one certain occasion exercise the powers of his grant. The putative letter reads as follows:

"As you well know, I was one of the originators of the first Masonic lodge in Philadelphia. A party of us used to meet at the Sun Tavern, in Water Street, and sometimes opened lodge there. Once, in the fall of 1730, we formed a design of obtaining a charter for a regular lodge, and made application to the Grand Lodge of England for one, but, before receiving it, we heard that Daniel Coxe of New Jersey had been appointed by that Grand Lodge as Provincial Grand Master of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; we therefore made application to him, and our request was granted."

The Brother Thomas Cadwallader, referred to as having been the recipient of this letter, was at that time a very distinguished physician in Philadelphia, and a member of the Provincial Grand Lodge in the year 1755. The name of Henry Bell does not appear among the list of members of St. John's Lodge in Philadelphia, the existence of which, in 1731, there is, however, no longer any doubt. The lodge is said to have met at the "Hoop, in Water Street."

Benjamin Franklin became a Free and Accepted Mason in 1731. In the "Pennsylvania Gazette" of May 6, 1731, the following reference is made to the fraternity:

"To give the reader what information we can concerning the society called Free Masons, we have inserted the following extract from Chambers' great 'Universal Directory of All Arts and Sciences,' printed in 1728:

"Free or Accepted Masons, a very ancient society of men, so called either from some extraordinary knowledge of masonry or building, which they are supposed to be masters of, or because the first founders of that society were persons of that profession. They are now very considerable, both for numbers and character, being found in every country in Europe, and consisting principally of persons of merit and consideration. As to antiquity, they claim to a standing of some thousand years, and it is said can trace up their origin as early as the building of Solomon's Temple. What the end of their institution is seems still, in some measure, a secret, though as much of it as is known appears truly good and laudable, as it tends to promote friendship, society, mutual assistance, and good fellowship. The brethren of this family are said to be possessed of a great number of secrets, which have been strictly observed from age to age. Be their other virtues what they will, 't is plain they are masters of one in a very great degree, viz., secrecy."

In this same "Pennsylvania Gazette," under the date of Dec. 3-8, 1730, the following appears:

"As there are several lodges of Free

Masons erected in this Province, and people have been much amused with conjectures concerning them, we think the following account of Freemasonry, from London, will not be unacceptable to our readers:

"By the death of a gentleman who was one of the brotherhood of Free Masons, there has lately appeared a discovery of abundance of their secret signs and wonders, with the mysterious manner of their admission into that fraternity, contained in a manuscript found among his papers."

It would appear that there were one or more lodges in Philadelphia in 1730. It is on record that Chief Justice William Allen was elected and installed Grand Master of Pennsylvania on the 24th of June, 1732, and that upon his election he appointed William Pringle Deputy Master, and Thomas Boude and Benjamin Franklin were chosen Wardens. These lodges were designated as "Moderns," and the lodge of which Chief Justice Allen was Grand Master is reported as having met at the "Sun Tavern, in Water Street."

There are but few details as to the origin of Freemasonry in New England, but in the Grand Lodge Library of Connecticut there is a work which contains much valuable information in that regard. From this it appears that there existed for a time two Grand Lodges in Massachusetts,—one deriving its authority from the Grand Lodge of England, and the other from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, the jurisdiction of both extending over the whole of North America. The former was known as "St. John's Provincial Grand Lodge," and was also termed the "Grand Lodge of Modern Masons," and the latter was called the "Grand Lodge of Ancients, of Massachusetts."

The claim is made that the actual founding of Freemasonry in North America was in the institution of "The First Lodge in Boston," or

"St. John's Lodge," and it is interesting to note the incident of its organization, and of its early history.

Its records prove that in consequence of an application from several brethren in New England, Free and Accepted Masons, to the Right Worshipful Anthony, Lord Viscount Montague, Grand Master of Masons in England, in the year 1733, he appointed the Right Worshipful Henry Price Provincial Grand Master of New England; and that upon the receipt of his commission the brethren assembled, on the 30th of July, 1733, and formed a Grand Lodge, with officers properly chosen and installed. And it was from this Grand Lodge that the charter was granted for the institution of the above-referred to "St. John's Lodge," this charter being the first that was issued by the said Grand Lodge.

The records of this St. John's Lodge deny the claim that there were any legally formed lodges in Pennsylvania before this time. They read that on the 24th of June, 1734, a petition was received from Benjamin Franklin and several other brethren residing in Philadelphia, praying for a "constitution for holding a lodge there," and that, inasmuch as the Right Worshipful Grand Master had that year received orders from the Grand Lodge in England to establish Masonry in all North America, he was pleased to grant the prayer of the petitioners, and to send them a deputation, appointing the Right Worshipful Benjamin Franklin their first Master; and this, it is claimed by St. John's Lodge, was the beginning of Masonry in Pennsylvania.

In 1736 a petition from the brethren residing in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, for the erection of a lodge there, was also granted, de-

nominated "The Holy Lodge of St. John's," and this is said to be the origin of Masonry in that State.

On the 6th of March, 1744, the Right Worshipful Thomas Oxnard received a deputation from the Right Honorable and Most Worshipful John Lord Ward, Baron of Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, &c., appointing him Provincial Grand Master of New England, "which being communicated, he was properly acknowledged, invested, installed, and congratulated."

In compliance with petitions from brethren in the said several States, charters were granted at various times for the institution of lodges therein.

On the 26th of June, 1754, it is recorded that, "By reason of the death of the Right Worshipful Grand Master Thomas Oxnard, at eleven o'clock this morning, whose loss was sincerely lamented by all who had the pleasure and honor of his acquaintance, and more especially by the society over which he had for eleven years presided with dignity, the Grand Lodge voted to attend his funeral, in mourning, with the honors of Masonry, and to invite the several lodges in Boston to assist on the mournful occasion."

On the 21st of August, 1755, the Right Worshipful Jeremy Gridley was installed in King Solomon's Chair, as the successor of the Right Worshipful Thomas Oxnard, and by his charter of deputation, dated May 13, 1756, Grand Master Jeremy Gridley "authorized the Right Worshipful Richard Gridley, Esq., to congregate all Free and Accepted Masons engaged in the present expedition against Crown Point, and form them into one or more lodges, as he might think fit, and to appoint Wardens, and all

other necessary officers, to a regular lodge appertaining."

On the 13th of November, 1758, a deputation was granted to the Right Worshipful Edward Huntingford to hold a lodge in His Majesty's Twenty-eighth Regiment, stationed at Louisburg; and on the 13th of April, of the same year, the Right Worshipful Abraham Savage had been authorized to congregate all Free and Accepted Masons in the expedition against Canada, at Lake George, or elsewhere, into one or more lodges, as he should think fit, and to appoint proper officers, etc.

The Right Worshipful John Rowe having been chosen Grand Master, on the 22d of January, 1768, in the place of Jeremy Gridley, deceased, "at a special meeting, held on the 23d of November, 1768, for the purpose of installing him, a very large number of brethren being assembled in Concert Hall, the commission from His Grace Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, Marquis and Earl of Worcester, etc., etc., Grand Master of Masons in England, constituting and appointing the said John Rowe Provincial Grand Master for all North America, where no other Grand Master is appointed, being read, he was installed and proclaimed, saluted and congratulated accordingly. After this the brethren walked in procession to Trinity Church, where the Rev. Mr. Walter read prayers, and the Rev. Brother Edward Bass, of Newburyport, preached an excellent sermon. When Divine service was over they returned to the hall in Masonic order, and concluded the celebration of the day in harmony, love, and joy."

It would seem that at a very early date in the history of this beneficent organization the idea of a specific plan for the bestowal of

charity was widely entertained, for it is discovered that in 1756 a committee was appointed to "consider of some method in order to raise a fund for charity," and the committee reported nine regulations which were adopted as the "regulations for charity," and provided for a Grand Lodge charity fund, and the distribution of its income by the Grand Lodge.

On the 19th of April, 1775, hostilities commenced between Great Britain and America, from which period there is a chasm in the history of Masonry here. The distractions incident to a condition of war seriously interfered with all institutions of a philanthropic kind. Boston became a garrison, and was abandoned by a large number of its former inhabitants. The regular meetings of the Grand Lodge were suspended, and the brethren held no assemblies of any character until after the conclusion of the contest, and the establishment of peace.

In 1775 St. John's Grand Lodge of Massachusetts suspended its meetings for some twelve years, on account of the Revolutionary War, its Grand Master, Rowe, being "under suspicion." And it is said that the "Mohawks," the "High Sons of Liberty," met at the lodge at the "Green Dragon Tavern," (see the two upper right-hand windows in the illustration), which was denounced by the Tories as a "nest of traitors." Gen. Joseph Warren, and other leading Masons, made it the headquarters of the Revolution. On the 30th of November, 1773, the line of march was reported to have been taken from the lodge-room of St. Andrew's Lodge, to destroy the tea, on the ships that were then arriving in the port.

During the last century other lodges were organized in several of

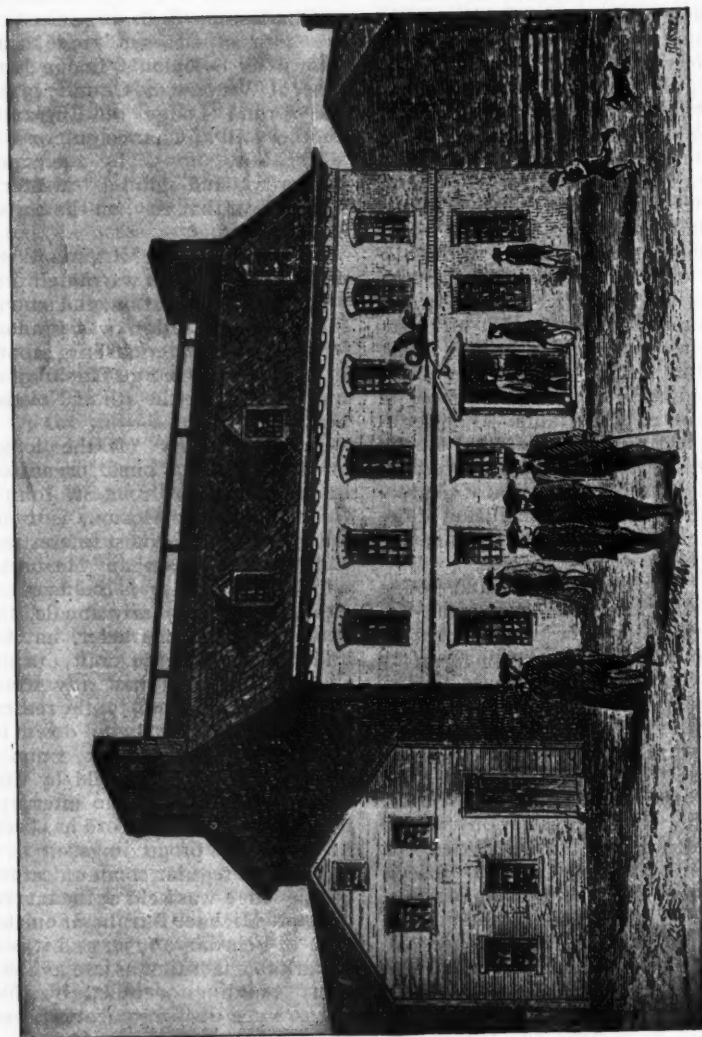
the colonies. In 1735 a warrant was granted by Lord Weymouth, Grand Master of England, for the establishment of a lodge in the city of Charleston, S. C., organized on the 28th of October, 1736, and known as Solomon's Lodge; another at Wingaw, S. C., in 1743, by the Grand Lodge of England; another still at Charleston, on the 3d of May, 1755, by the same authority; and again a "Master's Lodge," in that city, on the 22d of March, 1756.

In the State of Virginia there were several lodges warranted previous to the Revolution; and among them a dispensation was granted for a lodge at Fredericksburg, about 1751, in which George Washington was initiated on the 4th of November, 1752.

In the history of the lodge at Middletown, Conn., organized under a charter from St. John's Grand Lodge in Boston, is to be found one of the most interesting chapters in American Masonry, which conveys, it is believed, a clearer idea of its early annals, together with the character, habits, and customs of the craft during the past century, than any work published heretofore, for the reason that from the year 1754, down to the present time, regular communications have been held by this lodge, with little or no interruption, and a faithful record has been kept of all its proceedings.

The first regular communication of this lodge was held at the tavern of Capt. Michael Burnham, on the 26th of February, 1754, and it is a remarkable fact that as late as 1889 every building occupied by this lodge since its organization was still erect.

The name of the lodge was "St. John's Lodge, No. 2," and it counted among its members some of the most distinguished men of



Green Dragon Tavern, used as Masonic Headquarters

the Revolutionary period, such as Gen. Samuel Holden Parsons, Gen. Comfort Sage, Chief Justice Stephen T. Hosmer, Rev. Abraham Jarvis, the first Episcopal Bishop of the State; and at a later date, Commodore MacDonough, the hero of Lake Champlain.

In 1781 a Mark Master's lodge was formed by the authority, and composed of members of this lodge, and one year later a Royal Arch chapter was successfully organized.

In the history of "Massachusetts Grand Lodge" ("Ancients") there is very interesting matter; as can be seen by the following excerpt therefrom:

"In the year 1751, a number of the Masonic brethren in Boston, who had, while abroad, been initiated into the mysteries of the craft in ancient lodges, became emulous to cultivate the royal art in our western world, and therefore petitioned the Grand Lodge of Scotland for a charter of erection; and this being granted, they received a dispensation dated Nov. 30, 1752, from Sholto Charles Douglas, Lord Aberdour, then Grand Master, constituting them a 'regular' lodge, under the title of 'St. Andrew's, No. 82,' to be holden at Boston, in the Province of Massachusetts Bay."

The establishment of this lodge was opposed by St. John's Grand Lodge, who regarded it as an infringement, by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, upon their jurisdiction, and therefore refused any communications with or visits from such members of St. Andrew's Lodge as had not formerly sat in their own lodges; and this difficulty was not entirely dissipated for several years.

By a commission from the Right Honorable and Most Worshipful George, Earl of Dalhousie, Grand Master of Masons in Scotland, bearing date of the 30th of May, 1769, Joseph Warren was appointed and installed as "Grand Master of Masons in Boston, New England, and within one hundred miles of the same."

In the conflict of the 17th of June, 1775, the Grand Lodge sustained a heavy loss in the death of its Grand Master, General Warren, in reference to the search for whose body the following extract is taken from the archives of the lodge:

"Soon after the evacuation of Boston by the British army, and previous to any regular communication, the brethren, influenced by a pious regard to the memory of the late Grand Master, were induced to search for his body, which had been rudely and indiscriminately buried on the field of slaughter. They accordingly repaired to the place, and by direction of a person who was on the ground about the time of his burial, a spot was found where the earth had been recently turned up. Upon removing the turf and opening the grave, which was on the brow of a hill and adjacent to a small cluster of sprigs, the remains were discovered, in a mangled condition, but were easily ascertained by an artificial tooth; and being decently raised were conveyed, on the 8th of April, 1776, to the State House in this metropolis; from whence, by a large and respectable number of brethren, with the late Grand Officers attending in a regular procession, they were carried to the Stone Chapel, where an animated eulogium was delivered by Brother Perez Morton, at their request. The body was then conveyed to the silent vault and there sacredly deposited, without a sculptured stone to mark the spot; but as the whole earth is the sepulchre of illustrious men, his fame, his glorious actions, are engraved on the tablet of universal remembrance, and will survive marble monuments or local inscriptions."

On the 6th of October, 1779, a number of brethren, officers in the American army, having petitioned that the Grand Lodge would grant them a charter to hold a "Traveling Lodge," a dispensation was voted them, under the title of "Washington Lodge," to make Masons, pass Fellow Crafts, and raise Masters, in any of the United States where there was no Grand Lodge; but that in any State where a Grand Master was presiding, they must apply for his sanction before

taking any steps in such regard.

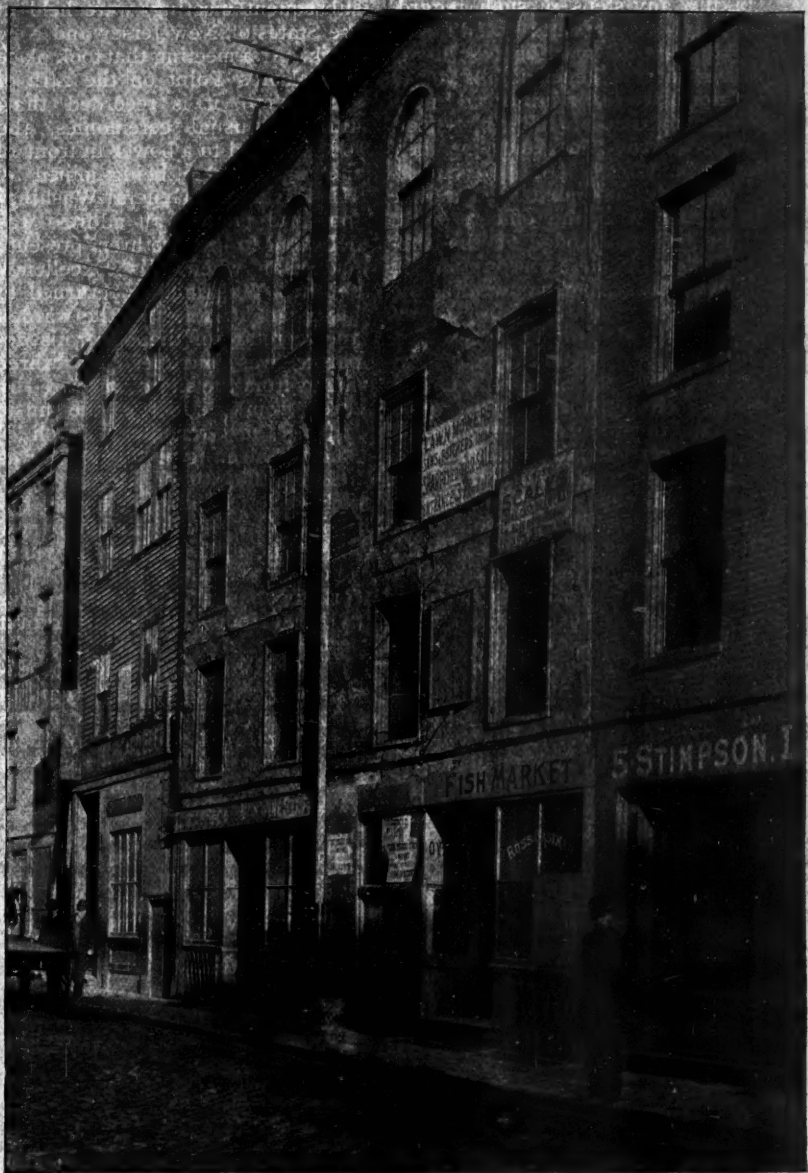
This Massachusetts Grand Lodge ("Ancients") was the first to realize that the beneficial objects of Masonry would be subserved by the extermination of all differences, either in their lodges or membership; and on the 5th of December, 1791, they appointed a committee to confer with the officers of St. John's Grand Lodge on the subject of a complete Masonic union throughout the commonwealth; and on the 5th of March, 1792, a constitution and by-laws for associating the two Grand Lodges, as agreed to by the St. John's Grand Lodge, were unanimously voted for, and the union of the two Grand Lodges carried into practical effect.

During the Revolution, as we have said, many of the Masonic lodges suspended operations; but there were organized what were called "Field Lodges," and among these was the "American Union Lodge," established on the 15th of February, 1776, by a warrant issued in the name of John Rowe, Grand Master of St. John's Grand Lodge, and bearing the signature of Richard Gridley, as his deputy. It is claimed that this lodge was organized by General (then Colonel) Samuel Holden Parsons, of the Connecticut Line, a prominent member of St. John's Lodge, in Middletown, Conn., and that the names appearing first on its record-book were also members of that lodge. General Parsons was one of the most conspicuous officers in the American army, and sat at the board of officers who tried Major André, the British spy, at Tappan, N. Y., in October, 1780. The meetings of this lodge were first held in Connecticut, generally at Reading; but after the 28th of April, 1779, the operations of the army requiring the Connecticut Line to remove their quarters, its

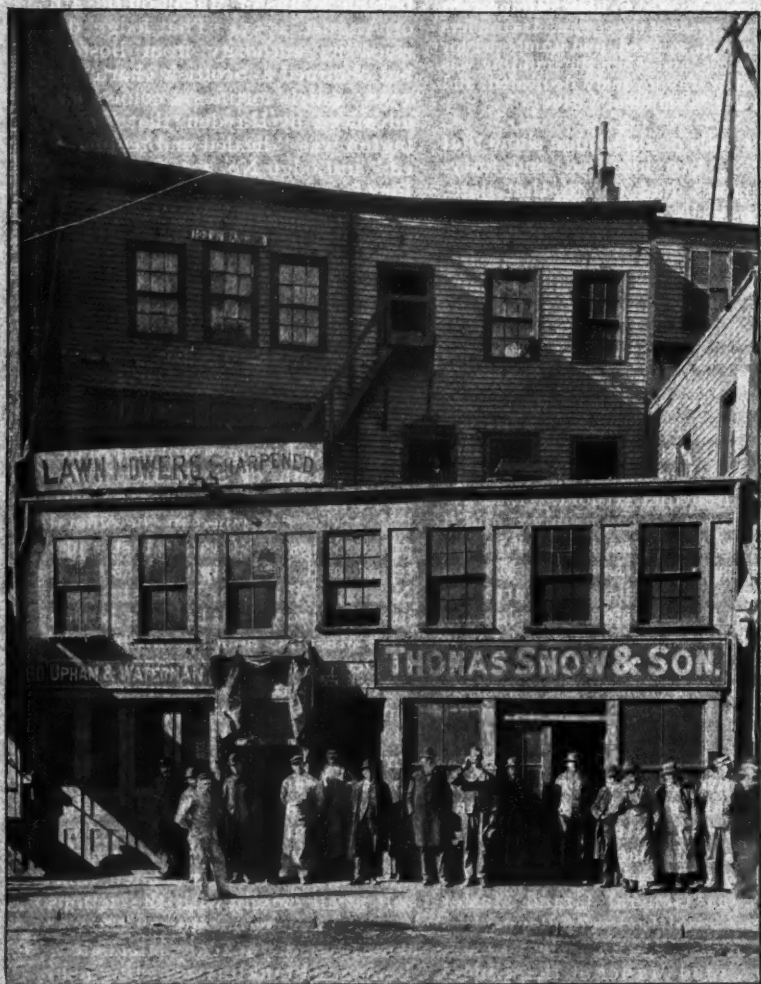
subsequent meetings were held in the States of New Jersey and New York. At a meeting that took place at Nelson's Point on the 24th of June, 1779, it is recorded that, after the usual ceremonies, the lodge retired to a bower in front of the house, where, being joined by His Excellency General Washington, and family, an address was delivered to the brethren present; and that when His Excellency Brother Washington returned to his barge, attended by the warden and secretary of the lodge, his departure was announced by "three cheers from the shore, answered by three from the barge, the music beating the 'Grenadier's March.'" Another meeting of this lodge was held on the 7th of August, 1779, at Beverley Robinson's house, opposite West Point, at what is now known as Garrison's, and at which house Arnold was staying while in correspondence with André relative to the surrender of that important post.

There is no record of the proceedings of this lodge later than in April, 1783. Other military lodges were organized, but none of them ever obtained the prominence of this "American Union Lodge." Throughout the army, however, they were all well known as valuable aids to the patriotism of the officers and soldiers, as well as of the people at large; and Hayden's "Washington and His Masonic Compeers," contains the following reference to them:

"Many military lodges existed in the army at this period, but the records of most of them are lost. So well established had these camp-lodges become, and so beneficial to the brethren, that, in providing the necessary conveniences for the troops in their quarters on the Hudson at this time, an assembly-room or hall was built, one of the purposes of which was to serve as a lodge-room for the military lodges. Washington himself ordered the erection of the building. It



OLD BUILDING USED AS GRAND LODGE HEADQUARTERS -- NORTH (ANN) STREET END, TO
THE CORNER OF BENDALLS LANE



OLD BUILDING USED AS GRAND LODGE HEADQUARTERS—FANEUIL HALL SQUARE (MARKET STREET END)

(THE TWO-STORY SHOPS AND FACE OF BUILDING WERE ADDITIONS)

was a rude wooden structure, forming an oblong square, forty or sixty feet; was one story in height, and had but a single door. Its windows were square unglazed openings, elevated so high as to prevent the prying gaze of the cowan. Its timbers were hewed, squared, and numbered for their places, and when the building was finished it was joyously dedicated, and called the 'Temple of Virtue.' "

The rolls of this lodge show that in 1782, two hundred and forty-five names had up to that date, composed its membership. Besides General Washington, the principal officers in the army were frequent visitors, and at all the banquets, while the first toast was "Washington," or "Congress," the second was invariably "Warren, Montgomery, and Wooster," followed by the "Dead March."

It is claimed that all of the American generals of the Revolution were Masons, with the exception of Benedict Arnold. La Fayette was among the number, and it is said that he was initiated in the American Union Lodge, at Morristown,—the jewels and furniture used on the occasion being lent by St. John's Lodge, at Newark, New Jersey.

In the army lodges there was no place found for the asperities characterizing the rivalries of the English and Scotch Masonic systems. In the words of a somewhat impassioned orator, "the Ancient and Modern contest turned to ashes in the red-hot furnace of liberty."

In 1780 Washington was nominated as General Grand Master by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and the belief that he was actually Grand Master of the United States—at one time very prevalent—was strengthened by a Masonic medal, struck in 1797, having on one side the initials "G. W., G. G. M." It is a mistake, however, as the following is his Masonic record, briefly told :

He was initiated in the Fredericksburg Lodge, in Virginia, on the 4th of November, 1752, and became a Master Mason on the 4th of August, 1753. That lodge derived its authority from Boston, but obtained a Scottish charter in 1758, which fortifies a conjecture, advanced by Hayden, that Washington was "healed and reobligated" in Lodge No. 227 (Forty-sixth Foot), in order to qualify him for admission into a lodge held under a warrant from the Grand Lodge of Ireland. In 1779 he declined the office of Grand Master of Virginia, but accepted that of Master of Alexandria Lodge, No. 22, in his native State, 1788. As President of the United States he was sworn in—April 30, 1789—on the Bible of St. John's Lodge, New York, by Chancellor Livingston of that State. On the 18th of September, 1793, he laid the corner-stone of the Capitol, and is described in the official proceedings as "Grand Master pro tem., and Worshipful Master of No. 22, of Virginia." Washington died in 1799, and he was buried with Masonic honors, on the 18th of December of that year.

It is regarded as a curious circumstance, that, with the exception of Maj.-Gen. Richard Gridley, before mentioned, Washington seems to have been the only man of any real prominence, who, "having graduated under the older system of Masonry, before its popularity was on the wane, associated himself at all closely with the actions of the craft, either during the war with England, or at any later date." Benjamin Franklin was distinguished in Masonic circles, prior to our political troubles, but after his return from England, in 1762, there is no record of his taking part in Masonic fellowship, in his native land. A publication of great authority has it that the "Moderns "

numbered among their prominent members many who were opposed to the independence of the Colonies, while the "Ancients" were mostly in favor thereof. In 1776, the earliest Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was practically extinct, its members having been sharply divided in political sentiment at the era of the Revolution, and their Grand Master, Chief Justice Allen, having placed himself under the protection of General Howe.

The first field lodge after the peace was established in the "Legion of the United States," commanded by Gen. Anthony Wayne, in 1793; and it is said that almost all its members were killed in the Indian War. And the last two on the list were instituted during the Mexican War. Field lodges were freely established on both sides during the late Civil War, but the experience of the conflict was, to a great extent, unfavorable to their usefulness.

After the Revolutionary War it was at first expected by all that there would be a restoration of relations with Great Britain; but when the Declaration of Independence was adopted, (all the signers of which, except three, were said to have been Freemasons,) a new question came up for solution by those members of the craft who had adhered to the cause of the Colonies. And during the next five years there was a great deal of uncertainty upon the subject,—the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts pursuing, in the meantime, the even tenor of its way, granting charters, and exercising all the functions of a sovereign Grand Lodge. But in order to solve the doubt, Brothers Perez Morton, Paul Revere, John Warren, James Avery, and John Juteau were appointed, on the 10th of June, 1774, a commit-

tee to "draught resolutions explanatory of the powers and authority of St. John's Grand Lodge, respecting the extent and meaning of its jurisdiction, and of the exercise of any other Masonic authority within its jurisdiction;" and at the December communication of the Grand Lodge, in the same year, this committee made a report recommending that the Grand Lodge should assert its sole right "To do anything which belongs to the powers or prerogatives of an Ancient Grand Lodge, within any part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the rightful and appropriated limits to which the authority of this Grand Lodge forever hereafter extends." And this report having been read, paragraph by paragraph, was adopted as a whole by the Grand Lodge, and ordered to be recorded in its official proceedings.

But Brother Juteau, one of this committee, dissented from this report, and in his opposition to it was supported by several of the lodges, and prominent Masons, among whom was Paul Revere; in consequence of which there continued to be great doubt in the premises, until, on the 27th of December, 1779, at the celebration of the festival of St. John the Evangelist, by the American Union Lodge, the several Provincial Grand Masters were petitioned for the appointment of a Grand Master for the United States. At this meeting a large number of members and visiting brethren were present, including General Washington. At a Grand Lodge of Emergency, held in Philadelphia on the 13th of January, 1780, it was unanimously determined that, in order to secure some central authority, "A Grand Master of Masons throughout the United States shall now be nominated on the part of this Grand Lodge;" and upon pro-

ceeding to a ballot, George Washington was unanimously elected. But upon the reception of this intelligence by the Grand Lodges serious objection was made, notably by that of Pennsylvania; and it was found that, while the Masons of the army lodges favored, as was natural, a national organization, the civilians were jealous of any central governing power; so that the project of a national organization was practically abandoned for the time, and it was not renewed when peace had been declared. The general idea, however, was not suffered to remain in abeyance long, and, while this particular plan of organizing Masonry in America could not be carried into effect, still its two fundamental principles were entertained with increased confidence, and a determination to put them into force. There was now no question of the exclusive jurisdiction of each Grand Lodge within its own State, and the proposition for thorough independence of all allegiance to any Grand Lodge in Great Britain had spread far and wide, and become fully impressed upon the minds of the craft. It was expressly declared that the duty of the Masons to be obedient to the laws of their country, and loyal to its flag, necessarily gave the Masons of an independent State the right to have an independent Grand Lodge in that State. And as the very condition upon which they became Masons inhibited any interference between Masonic duty and their allegiance to their country, it followed that civil allegiance and Masonic allegiance must be in harmony.

So, within seven years after the close of the War of the Revolution, the system of Grand Lodges, with territorial jurisdiction, was firmly established; and in 1790 there were the following independ-

ent Grand Lodges, created in accordance with these principles: in Massachusetts, two (St. John's and Massachusetts); New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York ("Ancient"), Pennsylvania ("Ancient"), New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, two ("Ancient" and "Modern"), and Georgia; and one was formed in Rhode Island in 1791.

It is claimed that, so far as Masonry in Massachusetts is concerned, Robert Tomlinson, on the 20th of April, 1737, seven years before Thomas Oxnard received his deputation, was in possession of a commission from the Grand Master of England, appointing him "Provisional Grand Master of the Province of New England, with the territories and dominions thereunto belonging;" and the record states that he was thus designated in the place of Henry Price, who had resigned, and under whom he had served as Deputy Grand Master.

In January, 1754, a regulation had been adopted to the effect that no brother, under thirty years of age, should be Master of a regular lodge; but the Grand officers were authorized to dispense with this, so far as related to the two lodges in Connecticut, "as they, being young lodges, are incapable of complying;" and in January, 1755, this regulation was altogether repealed.

At its communication on the 11th of October, 1754, the Grand Lodge voted that, when a petition should be sent for the appointment of a Grand Master of North America, "It shall be desired that such Grand Master shall be continued in the chair for three years, and no longer."

For a time the Grand Lodge exercised the power of making Masons, especially of applicants from a distance; and it is on record that,

on the 31st of January, 1757, five gentlemen "came to town from Marblehead, on purpose to be made a Mason;" and the Grand Lodge unanimously agreed to grant their request, and appointed Richard Gridley "to make the above five gentlemen Masons," and they were made and passed.

From 1782-84, John Warren (brother of Joseph) served as Grand Master; and during the period between the first-named year and 1788, several interesting questions of Masonic law and usage were decided. It was ruled that five members could hold a charter, and carry on the work of a lodge; and that while five members were willing to sustain the lodge in the town it was located in, the Grand Lodge would not remove the lodge into another town, but would charter a new lodge. The United States Lodge was charged with receiving candidates that had been rejected in other lodges, and was ordered to suspend work until it should clear itself of the charge. And the Grand Lodge voted that thereafter no one should be a member of more than one lodge in the same town; and that the Grand Lodge might, at its pleasure, annul or revoke the charter of any lodge.

It was on the 5th of March, 1792, as before stated, that the union between the "Massachusetts Grand Lodge" and "St. John's Grand Lodge" was carried into effect, by the nomination of Grand Officers by each Grand Lodge, and the choosing of seven electors; which electors, in the discharge of the duty intrusted to them, very soon reported to each Grand Lodge that, "Agreeable to the Constitution, and with great unanimity and brotherly affection," they had made choice of the following brethren "as the first officers of the Grand Lodge of the most Ancient and

Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:" John Cutler (St. John's), Grand Master; Josiah Bartlett (Massachusetts), Senior Grand Warden; Mungo Mackay (St. John's), Junior Grand Warden; Samuel Parkman (St. John's) Grand Treasurer; Thomas Farrington (St. John's), Grand Secretary.

In token of its full acceptance of such action, the Massachusetts Grand Lodge then voted, "That this Grand Lodge be dissolved;" while the concluding entry on the record of St. John's Grand Lodge was, "The Lodge was then closed in due form."

On the consummation of this union of the two Grand Lodges, the craft entered upon a career of unexampled prosperity, and at once devoted itself to the perfection of its organization, and the more thorough dissemination among its members of the tenets of Masonry. One of the first matters that received the attention of the Grand Lodge was the publication of the "Book of Constitutions," dedicated to George Washington, and a copy of which was sent to him, with an address; in response, he spoke of the institution as a "Society whose liberal principles are founded on the immutable laws of truth and justice." Festivals were celebrated, the monument erected by King Solomon's Lodge to General Warren was dedicated, and the corner-stone of the new State House was laid, with Masonic ceremonies. On his retirement from his high office the Grand Lodge presented to President Washington an affectionate address. And in his reply to it he said, "My attachment to the Society, of which we are members, will dispose me always to contribute my best endeavors to promote the honor and interest of the

craft." Previous to this it had been industriously circulated by some, that, although Washington had become a Mason while he was young, he abandoned and repudiated the organization in his maturer years. This letter, more than anything else, effectually disposes of

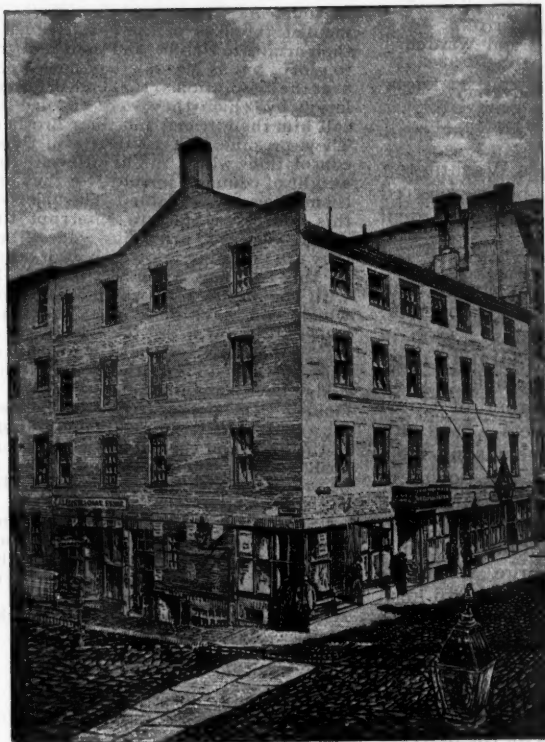
"The East, the West, and the South, of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to their most worthy brother, George Washington:

"Wishing ever to be foremost in testimonials of respect and admiration of those virtues and services with which

you have so long adorned and benefited our common country, and not the least to regret the cessation of them in the public councils of the Union, your Brethren of this Grand Lodge embrace the earliest opportunity of greeting you, in the calm retirement you have contemplated to yourself.

"Though as citizens they lose you in the active labor of political life, they hope as Masons to find you in the pleasing sphere of fraternal engagement. From the cares of state and the fatigue of public business, our institution opens a recess, affording all the relief of tranquility, the harmony of peace, and the refreshment of pleasure. Of these may you partake in all their purity and satisfaction, and we will assure ourselves that your

attachment to this social plan will increase; and that under the auspices of your encouragement, assistance and patronage, the craft will attain its highest ornament, perfection and praise. And it is our earnest prayer that when your Light shall be no more visible in this Earthly Temple, you may be raised to the All Perfect Lodge above, be seated



Concert Hall, (otherwise, Masonic Hall,) corner of Hanover and Court Streets

such a slander, for it was written on his retirement from the presidency, and within less than three years before his death.

The following is the address of the Grand Lodge to which his letter was written in reply:

on the right of the Supreme Architect of the Universe, and receive the refreshment your labors have merited.

"In the behalf of the Grand Lodge we subscribe ourselves, with the highest esteem, your affectionate bretheren,

"PAUL REVERE,
"Grand Master.

"ISAIAH THOMAS,
"Senior Grand Warden.

"JOSEPH LAUGHTON,
"Junior Grand Warden.

"DANIEL OLIVER,
"Grand Secretary.

"BOSTON, March 21, 1797."

And to this address Washington replied in the letter before referred to, filled with kind and reciprocal sentiments.

On the death of Washington the Masonic fraternity in Boston took action, prominent and appropriate. On the 8th of January, 1800, a special meeting of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was held in Concert Hall, on the corner of Court and Hanover Streets, used for meetings of the Freemasons from 1754 to 1807, and the scene of many important events during the Revolution, "For the commemoration of the decease of our late illustrious brother, George Washington." A vote was passed to form a public procession on the 11th of February, and to invite all the lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge to participate.

A committee was appointed to make arrangements for the delivery of a "Funeral Oration or Eulogium" on Washington. This oration was delivered by Timothy Bigelow, and it was afterwards printed in book form.

Still another committee of the Grand Lodge was appointed, consisting of Right Worshipful Brothers John Warren, Paul Revere, and Josiah Bartlett, Past Grand Masters, to write a letter of condolence to Mrs.

Washington. This correspondence was as follows:

"BOSTON, Jan. 11, 1800.

"MADAM:

"The Grand Lodge of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts have deeply participated in the general grief of their fellow citizens on the melancholy occasion of the death of their beloved Washington. As Americans they have lamented the loss of the chief who led their armies to victory, and their country to glory; but as Masons they have wept over the dissolution of that endearing relation by which they were enabled to call him their friend and their Brother. They presume not to offer you those consolations which might alleviate the weight of common sorrows, for they are themselves inconsolable. The object of this address is not to interrupt the sacred offices of grief like yours; but they are mingling tears with each other on this common calamity, to condole with you on the irreparable misfortune which you have individually experienced.

"To their expressions of sympathy on this solemn dispensation the Grand Lodge have subjoined an order that a Golden Urn be prepared, as a deposit for a lock of hair, an invaluable relique of the hero and the patriot whom their wishes would immortalize; and that it be preserved with the jewels and regalia of the Society.

"Should this favor be granted, Madam, it will be cherished as the most precious jewel in the cabinet of the Lodge, as the memory of his virtues will forever be in the hearts of its members.

"We have the honor to be, with the highest respect,

"Your most obedient servants,

"JOHN WARREN.

"PAUL REVERE.

"JOSIAH BARTLETT.

"Mrs. MARTHA WASHINGTON."

To this epistle the following reply was received:

"MOUNT VERNON, Jan. 27, 1800.

"GENTLEMEN:

"Mrs. Washington has received with sensibility your letter of the 11th inst., enclosing a vote of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, requesting a lock of her

deceased husband's hair, to be preserved in a 'Golden Urn,' with the jewels and regalia of the Grand Lodge.

"In complying with this request by sending the lock of hair which you will find enclosed, Mrs. Washington begs me to assure you that she views with gratitude the tributes of respect and affection paid to the memory of her dear deceased husband, and receives with a feeling heart the expressions of sympathy contained in your letter.

"With great respect and esteem, I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

"Your most obedient servant,

"TOBIAS LEAR.

"JOHN WARREN,
"PAUL REVERE,
"JOSIAH BARTLETT,

"Past Grand Masters."

This "Golden Urn" is three and seven-eighths inches high, and was made by Paul Revere, as was also, without doubt, the wooden pedestal on which it stands, which has a door with lock and key, into which the urn is placed when unscrewed from its resting place on the top. It has this inscription:

This Urn
encloses a lock of hair of the Immortal
WASHINGTON,

Presented Jan. 27, 1800, to the
MASSACHUSETTS GRAND LODGE,
by his amiable widow.

Born Feb. 11, 1732.
Obiit December 14, 1799.

The top unfastens, and the lock of hair is coiled under glass. This precious relic is jealously and sacredly guarded, being handed down from one Grand Master to another, out of whose possession it never goes.

Before 1800 there were over fifty lodges in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (including the District of Maine) under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, but in 1820 Maine became a State, and by consequence the Grand Lodge of

Maine was organized. In this manner the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts lost thirty-one lodges from its roll, but so rapid and solid had been its growth that the loss was scarcely felt.

This happy condition of affairs in the order continued until 1826, when the anti-Masonic storm (any extended reference to which is impossible here) began to rage in Massachusetts, with almost more violence than in New York. This warfare was all the more bitter here because the Massachusetts Masons did not choose to remain passive under the attack, but stood up for all their rights as citizens. Many lodges, especially in the smaller villages, were obliged to suspend work, and in not a few instances to give up their charters.

In 1830 the lease of the hall in Boston in which the Grand Lodge met expired, and as the best method of securing permanent quarters a lot was purchased for the erection of a Masonic Temple. In spite of the bitter opposition, and public excitement, it was determined to lay the corner-stone with Masonic ceremonies, and the brethren met in Faneuil Hall, organized, and, headed by the Boston Encampment of Knights Templars, marched out into the hooting and yelling crowd which packed the square in front of the hall, as also every street through which the procession was to pass; but the character of the men in the ranks, in which were numbered hundreds of high reputation and social standing, and their calm firmness, prevented any violence more dangerous than opprobrious epithets and insulting taunts. It required a good deal of both physical and moral courage to appear in public in a Masonic procession at that time, but over two thousand Masons did it, and the corner-stone was successfully

laid. It was hoped that this exhibition would allay the unfounded excitement, but the effect was exactly the reverse. Soon after it a semi-weekly anti-Masonic paper was started in Boston, even more violent than its predecessors had ever been.

One object, however, had been achieved by the immense procession, and the calm manner in which it had done its work. Men began to believe that the Masons, perhaps, were after all not guilty of the outrageous actions with which they had been charged, and parties holding these views commenced to press for some answer to the charge. The Grand Lodge was not inclined to act at that time; but in the meantime the members of the Boston Encampment of Knights Templars, numbering twenty-five or thirty, as true as steel, and unawed by the popular commotion, were accustomed to meet weekly at each other's houses to consult together, and for social purposes; and at one of these meetings, in 1831, it was proposed that they should issue a declaration over their own names, and "give the lie to the scandals with which they were daily and hourly assailed." The proposition was at once adopted, and the "Declaration," written by Charles W. Moore, having been prepared for signature, within a week it was signed by 427 Masons in Boston. Then it was adopted in other jurisdictions, and was ultimately signed by more than 6,000 Masons in New England. It was the first heavy blow that had been given to anti-Masonry, and as it is as true now as when it was issued, and reflects plainly the principles of the order, it is given here as follows in full:

"Believing the time now to be fully come when our fellow citizens will receive with candor, if not with satisfaction, a solemn and unequivocal denial of

the allegations which, during the last five years, in consequence of our connection with the Masonic Fraternity, have been reiterated against us, we respectfully ask permission to invite attention to the subjoined declaration:

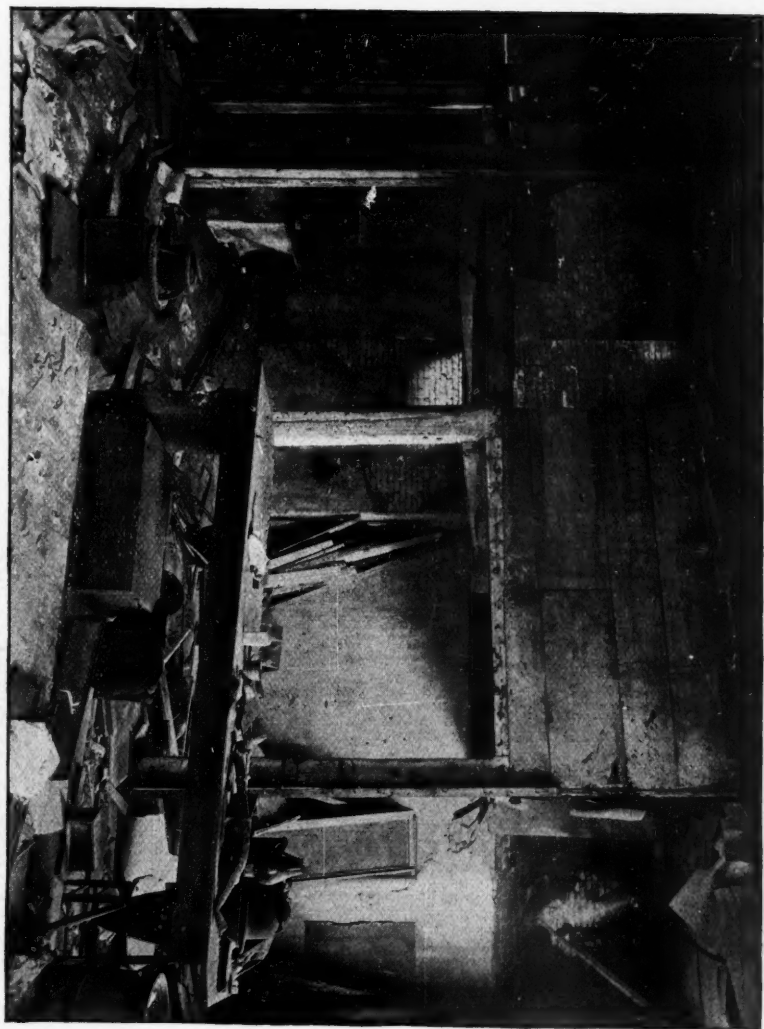
"Whereas, it has been frequently asserted and published to the world, that in the several degrees of Freemasonry, as they are conferred in the United States, the candidate, on his initiation and subsequent advancement, binds himself by oath to sustain his Masonic brethren in acts which are at variance with the fundamental principles of morality, and incompatible with his duty as a good and faithful citizen; in justice, therefore, to ourselves, and with a view to establish truth and expose imposition, the undersigned, many of us the recipients of every degree of Freemasonry known and acknowledged in this country, do most solemnly deny the existence of any such obligations in the Masonic Institution, so far as our knowledge respectively extends. And we as solemnly aver that no person is admitted to the Institution, without first being made acquainted with the nature of the obligations which he will be required to incur and assume.

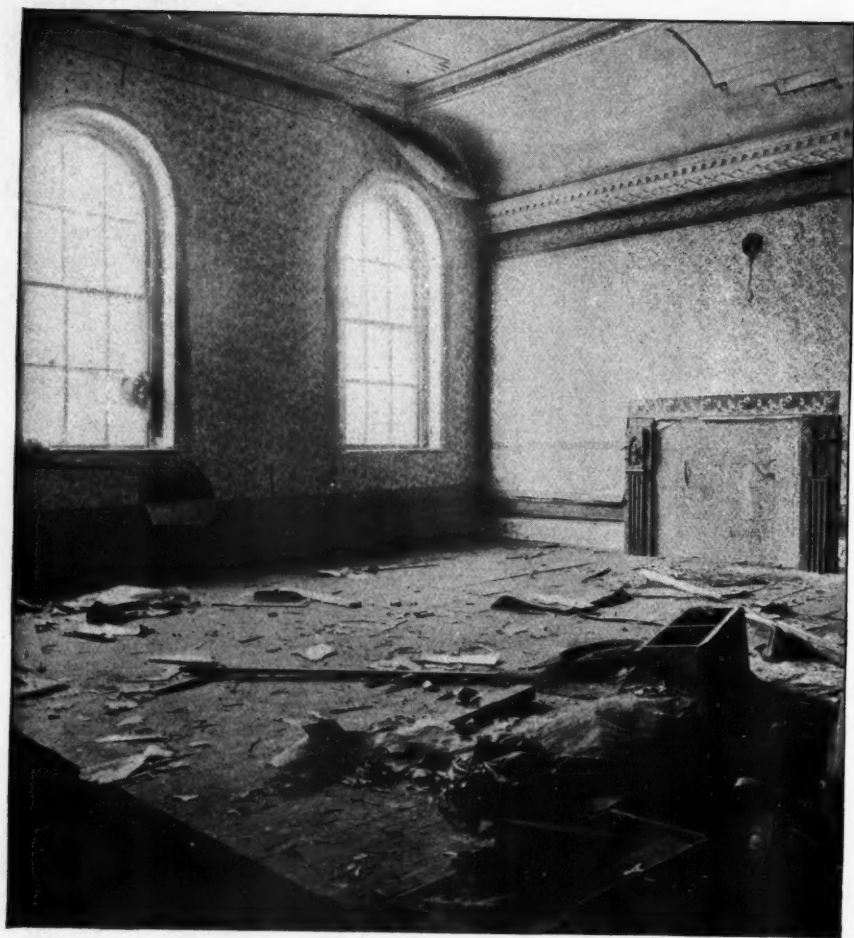
"Freemasonry secures its members in the freedom of thought and of speech, and permits each and every one to act according to the dictates of his own conscience in matters of religion, and of his personal preferences in matters of politics. It neither knows, nor does it assume to inflict upon its erring members, however wide may be their aberrations from duty, any penalties or punishments, other than those of admonition, suspension, or expulsion.

"The obligations of the Institution require of its members a strict obedience to the laws of God and of man. So far from being bound by any engagements inconsistent with the happiness and prosperity of the nation, every citizen who becomes a Mason is doubly bound to be true to his God, to his country, and to his fellow men. In the language of the 'Ancient Constitutions' of the Order, which are printed, and open for public inspection, and which are used as text-books in all the Lodges, he is 'required to keep and obey the Moral Law; to be a quiet and peaceable citizen; true to his government, and just to his country.'

"Masonry disdains the making of proselytes. She opens the portals of her asylum to those only who seek admission, with the recommendation of a

RETIRING-ROOMS OF COLUMBIAN AND THE GRAND LODGE, FORMED BY JOINING THE FOURTH AND FIFTH FLOORS





ARCHED WINDOWS, DECORATIONS, AND PLATFORM MADE BY COLUMBIAN LODGE

character unspotted by immorality and vice. She simply requires of the candidate his assent to one great fundamental truth—the existence and Providence of God—and a practical acknowledgment of those infallible doctrines for the government of life which are written by the finger of God upon the heart of man.

"Entertaining such sentiments as Masons, as citizens, as Christians, and as moral men, and deeply impressed with the conviction that the Masonic Institution has been, and may continue to be, productive of great good to our fellow men; and 'having received the laws of the Society, and its accumulated funds, in sacred trust for charitable uses,' the undersigned can neither renounce nor abandon it. We most cordially unite with our brethren of Salem, and vicinity, in the declaration and hope that, 'should the people of this country become so infatuated as to deprive Masons of their civil rights, in violation of their written Constitution, and the wholesome spirit of just laws and free government, a vast majority of the Fraternity will still remain firm, confiding in God and the rectitude of their intentions for consolation, under the trials to which they may be exposed.'"

In 1850, for the second time, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was incorporated by the General Court, with permission to hold real-estate not exceeding the value of \$500,000, and personal estate not exceeding the value of \$50,000. The General Court has also incorporated the "Masonic Education and Charity Trust," the whole amount of funds and property to be held by the Corporation not to exceed \$1,000,000. But while the Grand Lodge is itself incorporated, it has prohibited its subordinate lodges from accepting a charter, under an act of incorporation, from "any Legislature or political government."

Before locating in the present beautiful Masonic Temple the lodges of Boston have met at various places, some of which are as follows designated: Bunch of Grapes Tavern, King Street (now State Street); Royal Exchange Tavern, corner of State and Ex-

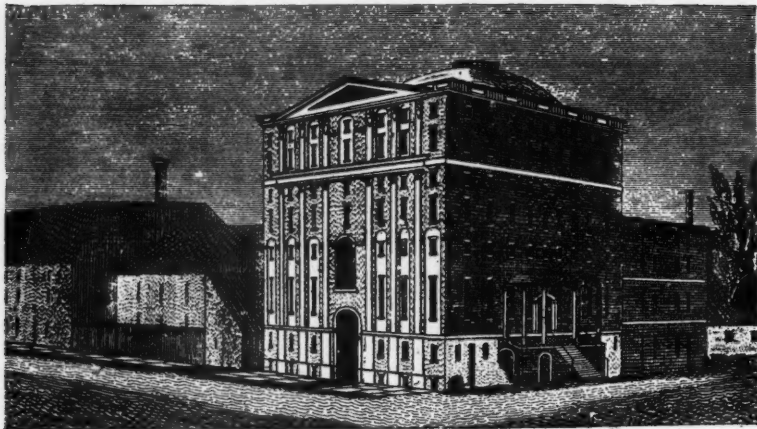
change Streets; Grey Hound Tavern, in Roxbury, (pulled down by a mob about the time of the Revolution); George Tavern, in Boston Neck; British Coffee House, Con-



Golden Urn Containing Lock of Washington's Hair.

cert Hall; Green Dragon Tavern, next to the northwest corner of Hanover and Union Streets; Fanueil Hall, (one meeting, Feast of St. John, June 24, 1782); James Vilas Hotel, 17 Court Street; Exchange Coffee House; Masons' Hall, Ann Street (now North Street); Old State House, State Street; Washington Hall, Washington Street, opposite Isabella Street; Temple, Tremont Street, sold to the United States for a courthouse in 1858; Nassau Hall, corner of Washington and Common Streets; Winthrop House, corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets, burned in 1864.

The last-named building was



Exchange Coffee House, located on Congress Square, with Entrance on State (King) and Devonshire (Pudding Lane) Streets

situated on the corner of Tremont Street and Temple Place. It was sixty feet wide, eighty feet long, and fronted westwardly on Tremont Street. The walls were fifty-two feet high, of stone, covered with a slated roof, twenty-four feet high, containing sixteen windows to light the attic story. The gutters were of cast iron, and the water-trunks of copper. The basement was of fine hammered granite, twelve feet high, with a belt of the same. The towers at the corner next Tremont Street were sixteen feet square, surmounted with granite battlements, and pinnacles rising ninety-five feet from the ground. The door and window-frames were of fine hammered granite, and the main walls, from the basement to the roof, were of Quincy granite, laid in courses, so as to present a finished appearance to the eye. The blocks were triangular in shape, and there was probably no other such building in Massachusetts.

In a Boston newspaper, of date

the day after the fire, the following account is given thereof:

"EXTENSIVE FIRE.

DESTRUCTION OF THE WINTHROP HOUSE.

Loss About \$250,000.

A Large Quantity of Regalia, Jewels, and Other Masonic Property Destroyed.

Narrow Escape of the Occupants of the Hotel.

"A fire broke out in the Winthrop House, corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets, last night shortly before twelve o'clock. The flames originated in the second story, which, with the three stories above, were occupied by the Freemasons. So rapid was the course of the fire that nothing whatever in the various halls and rooms of the Masonic fraternity was saved. A great quantity of regalia, jewels, and other property used by the Masons, fell a prey to the flames. A large number of valuable paintings were also destroyed. Among these were original portraits of Washington, General Warren, Price, the first Grand Master of the State, and also of all the Grand Masters, from 1780 down to the present time.

"The DeMolay, St. Bernard, and Boston Encampments of Knights Templars occupied the building, as did also the St. Andrew, and several other lodges, chapters, etc. The various apartments were fitted in a style of magnificence nowhere else equalled in New England. The loss of regalia, jewels, and kindred property, will not be less than \$50,000.

"The rooms were occupied last night as late as eleven o'clock, and it is probable the fire was caused from excessive heat from the heating apparatus communicating with the woodwork.

"The lower four stories are occupied as a hotel, of which Colonel Silsby is the well-known landlord. So sudden was the conflagration that the entire occupants of the house were thrown into the greatest and most indescribable panic. The ladies screamed piteously; the men rushed back and forth, up and down, in a manner little less than mad. Many had barely time to escape with a few garments, and some only in their night-clothes.

"The hotel contained about one hundred people in all. Every part was filled. The destruction of the property here also was large, although the flames did not go below the third story, except at a few points. Very little furniture was taken out. Immense quantities of water were thrown into the building, and what was not burned was submerged. It was feared, though not known, that some of the occupants in the upper portion of the hotel might have perished in the flames.

"The entire fire department was called out by successive alarms, and everything in prudence was done towards quenching the conflagration. It was not, however, deemed safe to place ladders against the walls of the building, lest they might fall; the distance the water had to be thrown was accordingly very great.

"The Winthrop House was made of some four or five dwellings, extended from one to another.

"The building was purchased a few years since by the State Masonic organization, whose property it is, and cost \$150,000, which is in great part covered by insurance. Colonel Silsby's loss is large; the amount we could not ascertain. He was insured.

"The fire presented a brilliant appearance in all parts of the city, the building being tall, and the flames raging in the upper portion. Thousands of people were attracted to the neighborhood, and the spectacle was exciting in the extreme.

"The loss to the Masons, who occupied the hall, will be seriously felt. Much of the best regalia and other valuable property was imported from Paris, and at great cost. This can hardly be replaced; at all events not at present. The loss of the paintings is of course irreparable. Those of Washington and Warren were not surpassed in the country.

"The buildings in the neighborhood were in imminent danger, but were saved by the Niagarian floods poured upon them.

"A number of the occupants of the hotel were taken from sick-beds and hurried to the neighboring houses. Hotel Pelham and the Evans House were thrown open gladly to all that could be accommodated. This was the case with the Adams House.

"The conflagration was attended by unusually exciting incidents, among which was the removal of a large number of horses from the stables in rear of the hotel.

"The items of insurance, and of the loss of occupants of the hotel, could not be ascertained. At three o'clock this morning the flames were under the control of the firemen.

"POSTSCRIPT.

"The following additional particulars have been received from our reporters:

"The fire was discovered by George H. Pike, Assistant Superintendent of the Freemasons' hall, who had just closed the rooms under his charge, in which a meeting of the Revere Lodge had been held, and was coming down stairs, when he perceived indications of fire. On investigation, it was found that there was a fire in a small closet under the second flight of stairs.

"Water was quickly brought to extinguish the flames, but in vain; for the materials were so inflammable that the progress of the flames could not be stayed.

"Mr. Silsby, the proprietor of the hotel, is of the opinion that the fire must have been set, as the house was heated by steam, and there had been no fire in that part of the building.

"The destruction is greater than was supposed at the time the above account was written, and the interior of the building was entirely destroyed; the walls will probably remain standing.

"The loss of Colonel Silsby in furniture, etc., is about \$50,000, more than half of which was insured."

OLD MASONIC HALL

THE following full description of this old Masonic Hall, that was burned, is taken from a letter found in a newspaper of the day :

"The Temple of the Freemasonry in Boston has been destroyed, and the mystic brotherhood have lost their halls, where they were wont to meet in social conclave, and dispense alms to their suffering brethren. Now that the arrangements of these halls are fresh in remembrance, it will certainly not be considered amiss to preserve, for future reference, their general appearance, and that of their ante-rooms, and other apartments, such as can be given in a hasty sketch by one who is conversant with all their particulars.

"It will be remembered that the building which was destroyed on the morning of the 6th of April, just past, as originally erected, consisted of three private dwellings, erected on the estate formerly occupied by the mansion-house and garden of Joseph Head, Esq., a merchant of this city. These houses were subsequently connected, and enlarged by the addition of another story and back buildings, and were converted into a public hotel, known as the Winthrop House, in remembrance of John Winthrop, the early colonial Governor of Massachusetts.

"In the year 1859, the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Massachusetts, having previously sold their stone building, known as the Masonic Temple, the Winthrop House estate was purchased, and fitted up for Masonic purposes, reserving the four lowermost stories for a hotel, and changing the attic roof into a French one, thereby gaining several large and valuable halls. The building thus altered covered a lot of land fronting westerly 89 feet on Tremont Street, and 126 feet southerly on Boylston Street, with a rear of 83 feet 5 inches on Head Place on the east, and adjoining the house of the late George Head, Esq., 115 feet and 6 inches on the north. On the front of the building, facing the Common, there was an unoccupied portion of paved land, measuring 23 feet on the southern extremity, and 14 feet 8 inches at the northern boundary, the whole number of square feet belonging to the lot being 10,479. As was absolutely necessary, with so large a space to cover, there was a small area in the centre of the building left unbuilt upon, reserved indispensably for air and light,

so that, architecturally speaking, the edifice was a quadrangle, six stories in height, with another lofty and capacious story within the casements of the French roof.

"The portion of the building occupied as a hotel contained in its three stories and basement about one hundred and forty rooms; while the two uppermost stories and attic afforded accommodations to the Freemasons.

"The Masonic apartments were approached over a flight of stairs, unfortunately constructed of wood, situated on the northerly side of the building, the outer door opening on Tremont Street, and serving also as a private entrance for the hotel. The rooms occupied by the Freemasons consisted of three large halls, with the necessary ante-rooms, three armories for the encampments of Knights Templars, a large banqueting-hall, with offices for the Grand Master and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, and for the superintendent of the building, together with committee-rooms, corridors, and capacious closets for storing the regalia and working implements of the craft. In all there were about thirty distinct rooms.

"After ascending the long staircase which led to the Masonic halls, a visitor was first struck with astonishment on beholding the rich and costly banners, and other paraphernalia belonging to the various orders, displayed artistically in glazed cases, in several of which were also suspended the jewels worn by the officers of the bodies to which the banners belonged. On proceeding further, the first room on the lowermost Masonic story which met the attention was the office of the superintendent, Mr. Luther L. Tarbell, an accomplished Mason, and a person possessing the knowledge and requirements in a most remarkable degree for the office he so well and faithfully filled. Next was situated a dressing-room, with all the conveniences that ingenuity and a regard for comfort could suggest. Advancing further, the visitor entered a corridor, connected with which were ante-rooms, preparation rooms, and a large store-room for regalia, and articles most needed by the Masons in performing and exemplifying their work; and here was suspended a faithful portrait of the good old Tyler, Father Martin, who a year ago tiled his last sublunary lodge.

"On the left of this corridor was the entrance door to the large hall known as Corinthian Hall, designed for the annual and quarterly meetings of the

Grand Lodge, and for the monthly communications of the several Masonic bodies holding their meetings in the Freemasons' Hall. This hall was probably one of the most superb in the country, as it was most elaborately and carefully finished in the Corinthian order of architecture, and was distinguished for the harmony of its proportions, the beauty of its finish, and its perfect adaptedness to its purposes. The frescoes were executed most carefully by the late lamented Schultz, in the highest style of art. The hanging chandeliers, the standing candelabra, and all the minute fixtures about this hall, as well indeed as in the others to be mentioned, were strictly Masonic, and bearing in every possible way the Masonic emblems and devices. The ceiling, which specially attracted attention on account of its ornamentation, was laid out in plain panels and figured medallions; of the twelve medallions four bore rosettes in relief, while the remaining eight were painted with the following objects of Masonic interest:

"In the Masonic North were the ancient armorial bearings of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, in use until the year 1856, and formerly as far back as 1477 borne by the Duke of Montacute, and constituted by him to be the arms of the Grand Lodge of England; and these were blended with the Sussex arms. Over the West were the original Montacute arms, in honor of the Grand Master of England, who granted the first charter to a lodge of Freemasons in Boston, in 1733; over the South were the arms granted to the Freemasons of London by the Clarencieux-King-at-Arms in 1477, the oldest known Masonic armorial bearings; directly over the canopy in the East, were the arms of the Grand Lodge, as adopted in 1856. Of the remaining four medallions, one had the Bible, another had the pot of incense, a third had a beehive, and the fourth had the winged hour-glass, the symbolism of which is generally well known. In the centre of the ceiling was an allegorical representation of the Spirit of Masonry, having in her left hand the square and compasses; and in her right, the plumb-line,—the square dedicated to the Master, the compasses to the Craft, and the plumb-line as a rule by which both are to be tried in their daily life and conversation.

"The walls were painted so as to represent panels between pilasters, and in these were suspended the portraits of Henry Price, the first Grand Master in Massachusetts; Gen. Joseph Warren,

the patriot, also a Grand Master; and of almost all of those who have held this position in the State. At the South, West, and North were painted in a most striking manner the emblematical figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity. The canopy and other upholstery, and carpeting, were of the richest and most costly character, and exhibited the same excellent taste which pervaded the whole apartment. Elaborately executed columns of the three original orders, and an altar, together with a large and costly organ, and other necessary fixtures comprised the fittings of this superb hall.

"On the same floor, and fronting toward Tremont Street, was the second hall in size, known as the Ionic Hall, with its ante-rooms. This was designed for the use of the Royal Arch chapters, and was decorated with emblems of the order, and was, as its name imports, finished in the Ionic order of architecture. In this hall was an organ, and an excellent full-length portrait of Washington, by Stuart.

"On the easterly side of the area, on the same story, were several rooms adapted for the use of the encampments, chapters, and the several bodies belonging to the Ancient Accepted rite.

"The second story partook of the character of an entresol, and contained a large Doric hall, furnished with an organ, an admirably painted copy of the Royal Arch and Master's Carpet, and decorated with the portraits of three eminent Templar Masons,—Brothers Ham-matt, Lash, and Harwood. In the same story were the office of the Grand Secretary, which contained a valuable Masonic library, and many choice relics of the past; the office of the Grand Master, and several smaller rooms for committee purposes, and for sodality meetings of the Masonic bodies.

"Most of these rooms were decorated with photographs of past officers, and some with photographs of all the members of the associations.

"In the attic was the large banquetting-hall, and its ante-rooms (capable of accommodating between four and five hundred persons), and the three armories of the Boston, DeMolay, and St. Bernard Encampments.

"The several halls were used by the various bodies which met in Freemasons' Hall, and though they were amply large to accommodate the institution at the time the building was adapted to Masonic purposes, nevertheless larger and more commodious arrangements had become necessary for

the rapidly increasing order. The fraternity were greatly indebted to the learned and accomplished Mason, Charles W. Moore, Esq., for the admirable adaptedness of this building to the innumerable wants of the several grades of the Masonic bodies which held their meetings within its walls.

"It is earnestly hoped that when another Freemasons' Hall is built the whole edifice will be confined to the legitimate purposes of Masonry, and that the building will indeed be a Temple worthy of the institution, and also of the Grand East, where it will be placed."

After the fire the foundation of the present Temple was built, with the money received from insurance, and other available funds of the Grand Lodge, the corner-stone being laid on the 14th of October, 1864, and the building dedicated on the 24th of June, 1867. The foundation, with ten thousand feet of land, on which it stood, and two thousand dollars in cash, were the entire possessions of the Grand Lodge at that time, and the erection of the Temple created a large debt which was not fully paid until December, 1883. The property is valued at over half a million dollars, and its Grand Charity Fund is fully commensurate therewith, with a temporary appropriation annually from the general funds of the Grand Lodge, until the income of the Grand Charity Fund shall be available.

THE PRESENT MASONIC TEMPLE

To correctly comprehend the interior arrangements of the building, it must be borne in mind that there are three large halls, one above the other, located on the left of the grand staircase, and sufficiently distant from the front to admit of a series of rooms parallel with Tremont Street. On account of the great height of the halls, it was deemed advisable to utilize the room extending along the Tremont and Boylston Street fronts, in shape like the letter L, by introducing intermediate floors. Thus, while there are only three stories in one part, there are six stories enclosing them on two angles. Passing through

the grand archway on Tremont Street, you enter an ample vestibule, with a marble floor and arched ceiling, tastefully finished with stucco mouldings, resting upon black-walnut columns and paralleled dado. From the vestibule large double doors open to the grand staircase, ten feet wide, richly finished with carved Gothic tracery on each wall, and a deeply coffered ceiling, that conducts to the six upper stories, all of which are to be devoted to Masonic uses. These stories are also accessible by wide flights of stairs, which are entered from Head Place, and extend to the upper story, thus forming a double means of ingress and exit; and these stairs, like the grand staircase, connect with the capacious corridors, which extend from the rear of the building.

APARTMENTS OF THE GRAND MASTER AND GRAND SECRETARY

On reaching the landing of the first flight, and proceeding along the corridor toward the front, we find on the left two rooms, important from the fact that within their precincts are discharged the multifarious business details of the institution, as they are the rooms of the Grand Master and Grand Secretary,—the two officers upon whom devolve the heavier burdens of Masonry. The room of the Grand Secretary is located on the corner of the two streets, commanding a fine view of each from the octagonal tower. The room of the Grand Master adjoins and connects with the Grand Secretary's room, facing Boylston Street. The other rooms, extending toward Head Place, are used as Corinthian Hall and St. Andrew's Lodge Room.

The two rooms of the superior officers are beautifully frescoed and tinted, and neatly furnished. In the Grand Secretary's room are bookcases for the reception of the Masonic Library of the Grand Lodge. The fire of 1864 destroyed the library, and only a few volumes, fortunately very rare ones, escaped the conflagration. Dr. Winslow Lewis, Past Grand Master, who contributed very liberally to the previous library, has, however, with his well-known industry and zeal, succeeded in collecting a new library, which he has catalogued and prepared for the Grand Lodge. It numbers now about five thousand volumes, collected at home and abroad, and includes much valuable and rare Masonic literature.



Library in Masonic Temple, Boston

SUTTON HALL—THE GRAND LODGE ROOM

Passing from the room of the Grand Secretary, and across the corridor, you enter a well-proportioned reception-room, fronting Tremont Street, which is furnished in classic style. Connecting with it are ante-rooms, and a coat-room. Passing toward the northwest corner of the building you enter the Corinthian Hall, where the meetings of the Grand Lodge and of the subordinate lodges, conferring the first three degrees of Masonry, are held. This, by vote of the Directors, has been named "Sutton Hall," in honor of Gen. William Sutton, Past Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge, whose interest in the erection of this Temple has been liberally manifested in so many ways that this recognition of his disinterested services has been cordially indorsed by every member of the order. The hall is forty feet wide, seventy feet long, and twenty-two feet high; and is finished with attached columns with pedestals,

dentil and modillion cornice, and coved ceiling.

In the East there are three projecting canopies, which rise above the elaborately carved chairs of the three officers of the lodge. On the dome of the centre canopy is the figure of "Justice," supported on the right and left by two boys, one holding a book, and the other a slate, the representatives of "Education" and "Intelligence." Above the canopy is a representation of the astronomical rising sun. Over the chair in the South we see the meridian sun; and, in the West, the setting sun, indicative of the Masonic duties which devolve upon the three principal officers of the lodge. In front of these three positions have been placed before the chairs of the Master, Senior and Junior Wardens, the Ionic, Doric, and Corinthian pillars, which are perfect specimens (in all their original purity, and mathematically correct,) of the three orders of architecture. In each of the four corners of the hall, forming a prominent feature, is a

niche with columns and a circular pediment. In these niches are placed four allegorical statues, in marble, representing "Faith," "Hope," "Charity," and "Wisdom," the gift of General Sutton; M. Sala, a sculptor of this city, having creditably completed and achieved the two first. Just above where the niches are, are four portraits, painted by E. T. Billings. The Grand Secretary, Charles W. Moore, whose research in Masonic literature, and unsurpassed taste in every department of learning which pertains to any subject kindred to the spirit of the order, enabled him to impart a deep significance to even the most trivial decoration, has, in the adornment of this hall, happily illustrated the pleasant art, which few possess, of imparting great truths and impressing broad principles by the arrangement of not only the Masonic symbols, but by the ornamental features of the room. In the panel above the statue of "Faith" there is a portrait of George Washington, who was the embodiment of the "faith" of a struggling nation. The bright face of Warren is seen above the statue of "Hope." What man of his day did more to inspire the young men with a strong and buoyant "hope" in the final success of a great cause? Above the niche appropriated to "Charity" is recognized the face of La Fayette. At nineteen years of age his heart warmed towards a young nation striving to secure liberty. He abandoned the allurements of a life of ease, and, leaving a young wife, he purchased a ship, and recorded in our history at least one incident which beautifully illustrates the attributes of this the first of human virtues. Above the statue of "Wisdom" is the unmistakable head of Benjamin Franklin, who baffled the Court of England, and won for us the Court of France by his practical and wise counsels. These four Masonic worthies are appropriately selected for the places they occupy.

In the West there are four columns, similar to those in the East, which form a screen for the organ, which was made by W. A. Johnson of Westfield, Mass., and is so arranged that the organist sits inside the instrument. The side walls are divided into panels by seven columns, the centre space on the south side bearing a projecting pediment, with a cornice and draperies successfully represented in fresco beneath. On the opposite side is a representation of "Tacita," the "Goddess of Silence." She is represented with a peculiarly

thoughtful expression, one hand resting on her heart, and the forefinger of her other hand pressed upon her lips. The motto at the base indicates the propriety of the selection for this hall: "*Audi, Vide, Tace*,"—"Hear, Observe, and be Silent." In the remaining panels are hung the portraits of Past Grand Masters, and other illustrious Masons. The cove of the ceiling is divided into panel ribs, extending from above each column to a large moulded and decorated cornice rib, which encloses the central area of the ceiling. In the four corners of the coving there are represented, *in relief*, the "Bible," "Square" and "Compass," resting on a cushion, "Pot of Incense," the "Beehive," and the "Winged Hour-Glass" and "Scythe." The symbolism of the emblems may be briefly explained as follows: The Bible teaches the great cardinal principles of Masonry, the existence of God, the immortality of the soul, and a future accountability. The pot of incense inculcates the idea that, as dependent and hopeful men, we should daily offer up to Him, from the altar of our hearts, the acceptable "incense" of a pure and upright life. The beehive and the winged hour-glass and scythe speak of the present and of the future, that in serving Him with unrelenting industry and faithfulness we may rationally hope that when the brittle thread of our existence here shall be cut by the scythe of time, and the sands of the hour-glass of life are run out, the disembodied soul, borne on the wings of this appointed messenger, may rise to the realms of eternal happiness.

Four historic seals are also represented in this hall, two in the East and two in the West. One has the armorial bearings of the Freemasons of London, as early as 1410, and were officially recognized and recorded in the office of the Clarencieux-King-at-Arms, in that city, in 1477, and subsequently confirmed to them by act of incorporation. In 1733, Lord Viscount Montacute, who was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, combined with this coat-of-arms that of his own family, which is represented. The third gives us the Montacute family coat-of-arms entire; and the fourth is a fac-simile of the seal adopted by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1856.

The members of the fraternity will recall that masterpiece of decorative painting which adorned the ceiling of the former Grand Lodge room in the old Winthrop House estate, which represented the "Genius of Masonry." The idea was the conception of the Grand

Secretary, Charles W. Moore; the execution was the work of that skilful artist, Mr. Schultz. This poetical piece has been reproduced in the new hall, and forms a grand centrepiece for the ceiling. The "Genius of Masonry" is embodied in the form of a beautiful female, floating through the air, holding in her right hand the square and compass, and in her left the plumb-line,—the square to the Master, the compass to the Craft, and the plumb-line as the rule by which both are to be tried in their daily life and conversation. Attendant on this figure, and gracefully floating on the clouds, are two cherubs, one bearing an olive branch, as an emblem of that Peace and Fraternal Love which should distinguish the brethren when assembled in the lodge-room, and in their daily intercourse with each other; and the other bearing the decalogue on a parchment roll. Above the figures appear the moon and stars, and a comet, in a deep-blue sky. The execution of this picture is unsurpassable in its effective beauty and artistic excellence.

The floor of this hall, and of the ante-rooms, are covered with rich Wilton carpeting. The furniture of the hall, which is upholstered in green plush, is of most admirable workmanship, and creditable to Toussaint. The altar, in the centre of the floor, is of black-walnut, elaborately carved, on which is emblazoned the all-seeing eye, the pot of incense, and the beehive; and the Secretary's desk bears the crossed-pens; and that of the Treasurer the crossed-keys. Both of these are of black-walnut, the ornamentations being inlaid in gold. The chair of the Master in the East attracts attention by the richness of its carving, and the elegance of the design. Two beautiful columns support the back, and on the upper cross section, which is supported by cherubs, are carved the square and compass, around which appears the motto, "*Sit Lux et Lux Fuit*,"—"Let there be light, and there was light." This hall, like the others above, is heated with hot air, which enters from beneath the platform which surrounds the hall, and it is also ventilated at the top and bottom by flues in the walls, which carry the foul air to the roof of the building.

THE ARMORY OF BOSTON ENCAMPMENT

Returning to the corridor and passing up another flight, we land on the first intermediate floor, where there is a very pretty hall finished in chestnut for

the sodality meetings, and also several smaller rooms. Ascending another flight, opposite the stairs and parallel with Boylston Street, are two large apartments of the Boston Encampment of Knights Templars. These are elegantly and tastefully decorated in fresco, by Haberstroh, the seal of the encampment appearing on the ceiling. The rooms are covered with Brussels carpets, and the furniture is of black-walnut. The regalia cases are also of black-walnut, with plate-glass doors. It is one of the attractive rooms in the building, and the Sir Knights have taken a great pride in making their armory most creditable in all its appointments. On the same floor with this armory we pass into the ante-rooms of the hall devoted, more particularly, to the chapter degrees, and which is known as

THE EGYPTIAN HALL

This hall will be regarded by many, no doubt, as the most attractive room in the building; for, upon entering, one is reminded of the descriptions which are preserved by those Egyptian temples, miles in circuit, with pillars eight feet high and forty feet long, which were evidence of the architectural skill of an almost extinct race. The famous temples of Isis and Osiris are celebrated, and the temple of Apollinopolis is alluded to for its many peculiar features. The Egyptian architecture, with its cylindrical shafts, enriched with rings of richest sculpture, crowned with bell-shaped capitals, wrought in the foliage of the palm or papyrus, embracing the caryatid order, was well adapted to give form to the metempsychosian creed of the people, and many of these marked features have been reproduced in this hall; while the painting by the artist, Mr. Haberstroh, who, having adorned an Egyptian hall in Munich, came to this task with no inconsiderable experience, presents those novel combinations of colors which form the peculiarity of this style of decoration.

The walls are finished with massive columns, having capitals enriched with leaves of the palm, the Nile lily, and human faces. The ceiling is divided into compartments by heavy beams above each column, which are decorated with various patterns, laid in with blue, red, orange, and green, in unbroken tints. The ceiling is tinted sky-blue, and studded with golden stars, and from the centre hangs a forty-eight-light chandelier. The two main pillars at the east end of the hall, between which is the throne of

the High Priest, form the most striking feature of this apartment. These pillars are ornamented with cabalistic signs, interpreted as follows:

The pillar on the left is thus inscribed:

May
thy soul
attain (come)
to
Khunm (Spirit of God, forms of Am-
anon, the Creator)
The Creator (the idea denoted by a
man building the walls of a city)
of all
mankind (literally men and women).

Translation:

"May thy soul attain to Khunm, the
Creator of all mankind."

The pillar on the right bears this inscription:

Thy
name
(is)
firm
as
Heaven.
The duration of thy days,
(is as)
the disc of the sun.

Translation:

"Thy name is firm as Heaven; the
duration of thy days is as the disc
of the sun."

The inscription on the right is from the western face of the "Obelisk of Luxor," now standing in the Place de la Concorde, Paris, and refers to Rameses III. (Sesostris), B. C. 1550. It will be noticed that the phraseology bears a striking analogy to the parallelisms, or measured phrases, of Hebrew poetry.

The inscription on the left is a striking illustration of the purity of the primitive Egyptian creed, (subsequently, however, badly corrupted,) inasmuch as it clearly shows that the ancient Egyptians believed in one God, the Almighty Father and Creator of all things, whose divine attributes were classed in triads, and that they also believed in man's possession of a soul, and in a final resurrection, and entertained the hope of immortality. In reference to it, Mr. Gliddon observes:

"Let it stand for the present as an insight into the pristine purity of Egyptian belief, in ages prior to Abraham's visit; and let the constant expression of

'Beloved of a God,' 'Loving the Gods,' like the Hebrew '*Delectus a domine suo, Samuel*,' attest the primeval piety of the Nilotic family over all contemporary nations, whom we are pleased to condemn as pagans."

The furniture is of black-walnut and ruby covering, and was manufactured by Kimball. Leaving this hall we ascend to the next intermediate story, where there are, on the Boylston Street side, six rooms for the use of lodges. The principal feature of this story is the room on Tremont Street of the

DE MOLAY ENCAMPMENT

Here the committee entrusted with the duty of fitting up the armory have discharged their work with excellent judgment. The ceiling and walls are ornately frescoed, by Collinburg, in dark, rich colors, the emblems of the order gracefully introduced. The carpets are very handsome, and the cases, tables, chairs, etc., are of black-walnut. These armories, it may be well to state, for the benefit of the uninitiated who may have an opportunity to inspect the premises, are places of deposit for the regalia and arms of the encampment,—the degrees connected with the order being worked in the main halls. The next and last principal floor contains the apartments of the

ST. BERNARD ENCAMPMENT

This room is very conveniently located on the floor of the hall specially devoted to the encampment degrees, and into the furnishing of it some original features have been introduced. On the same floor is the Prelate's room and other rooms used in conferring the degrees of this order. Passing along the corridor and through the ante-room, we enter into

THE GOTHIC HALL,

which, with its deep mouldings and columns, its lofty, arched, and ribbed ceiling and foliated bosses, strike the visitor at once as most appropriate for an asylum of Knights Templars. The walls are divided into arched panels by the mouldings, which are carried down to suitable bases, forming a part of the wall finish. In each panel above the cloisters are highly-colored escutcheons of different Orders of Knighthood, most beautifully painted by Hollis, whose taste in combining colors has been happily exemplified. Each end of the hall is finished in fresco, representing three arches richly hung with crimson drapery, hav-

ing golden trimmings with blue facings. The ornamentation of the hall is peculiarly significant. The Grand Secretary has no respect for mere paint, however artistically applied, which is devoid of propriety.

In the East is the seal of the Templars, with the motto, "*Insignia Ordinis Templi.*"

In the West are three banners, the centre one having a representation of two knights. The centre banner is flanked on the right by a banner bearing the Patriarchal cross, or the Latin double cross, signifying that the work of redemption wrought upon the cross extended alike to Jew and Gentile. On the left is the war, or battle, banner of the order, half white and half black, which signifies charity and knightly treatment to friends, unyielding opposition to foes.

Opposite to the South, and in a large panel in the north of the room, appears in full robes the knightly form of Jaques de Molay, the last of the Grand Commanders of the Ancient Order of Templars. This place is assigned to this grand historic personage, that his martyrdom in behalf of the order may ever be commemorated. He was born of noble family in Burgundy, in 1265, and he succeeded, on account of his knightly attainments, William de Beaujean, as Grand Master of the Templars, and was present at the recovery of Jerusalem in 1299. When Philip the Fair of France, with the connivance of Pope Clement V., resolved to destroy the order, that he might appropriate the wealth of the Templars under pretence of organizing a new Crusade, he won the confidence of Jaques de Molay, and suddenly, on the 13th of October, 1307, caused the whole order throughout France to be arrested and their effects to be seized. They were charged with heresy and immorality, and many died on the rack rather than criminate themselves unjustly. After passing through this form of a trial, Jaques de Molay, and some of his knights, was condemned, and he, with others, was burned at the stake in front of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, by order of the king.

The hall is finished in rich, deep colors, which well accord with the rich regalia of the knights, and the effect produced by the surroundings greatly add to the impressiveness of the degrees.

THE UPPER HALLS

Ascending the last flight of stairs, all of which are finished with black-walnut

double rails and posts, carved tracery with moulded Gothic arches, and cluster columns, we reach the seventh corridor, lighted by a large double skylight. Here is a suite of rooms to be used for banqueting, either as one grand room, or subdivided by large sliding-doors into three. The entire building is heated by steam. Many of the rooms and corridors are necessarily heated with radiators and coils, but the three halls are warmed by means of heated air, forced by a large fan over a coil of steam-pipe inclosed in a brick chamber in the basement, and through many flues in the party walls, from which it passes into the rooms on one side, and out on the other by the same means, thus securing ample ventilation. In warm weather cold air is used. Ample precautions against fire are taken by the introduction of a large steam pump, with pipes and valves for each story, and in the attic there are two large tanks capable of holding twenty-five thousand gallons. The water from the roof is thus saved, and the force-pump gives a supply which would inundate the building in a short time.

ROYAL ARCH MASONRY

It would seem that Royal Arch Masonry was first brought into notice by the "Ancients" in Great Britain, and was soon after cultivated by the adherents of the old Grand Lodge, and probably to even a greater extent than by the "Ancients." At first the degree was conferred by both parties under the authority of lodge warrants, or in "Chapters" that were appurtenant to a lodge. The old Grand Lodge first conferred it in chapters that were distinct from the lodge, and their example was soon followed by the "Ancients." It was introduced into this country while it was in a transition state, and before it was fully organized into a separate system in Great Britain.

The "Ancients" and the Grand Lodge of Scotland held that a charter for a lodge carried with it the authority to confer that degree, and they commenced chartering lodges in America at the time when

the Royal Arch degree had begun to attract the attention of the craft. It was for some time understood that the "Modern" (old) Grand Lodge did not tolerate the conferring of this degree by virtue of a lodge warrant. But it has been long since well settled that, while in 1765 they established a separate body to confer this degree, previously to that date it was conferred in a lodge, or a chapter appurtenant to a lodge, and under a warrant from a lodge.

In 1758 the "Ancients" established their first lodge in America, at Philadelphia, for the conferring of the Royal Arch degree; and there can therefore be but little doubt but that it was understood that this degree could be conferred under that warrant. The records of the "Royal Arch Lodge" have been preserved from 1767, and in 1768 they contain references to the Royal Arch degree.

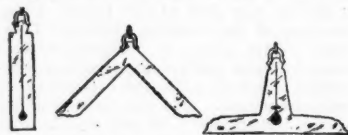
The records show that in St. Andrew's Lodge in Boston the degree was conferred as early as 1769; and that while the conferring of it was suspended during the Revolution it was afterwards resumed, and cultivated to a greater extent than ever before.

On the 15th of December, 1760, George Harrison, Provincial Grand Master of New York, under the old Grand Lodge, granted a warrant for "Independent Royal Arch Lodge," in the city of New York, whose name would certainly indicate that it conferred the Royal Arch degree. Harrison had before that time (Dec. 7, 1757) granted a charter for a lodge in New York city, with the power to confer the Mark degree. Many military lodges also conferred the Royal Arch degree, and probably even more frequently than the local lodges did.

Presumably the essentials of the

rituals were uniform, or at least sufficiently so to ensure mutual recognition; but in many of their forms they were diverse, and under the several rituals the parts were different that divided the degree. For a long time (perhaps for thirty years or more) it was often conferred as a side degree, the requisite number of companions assembling at pleasure, and conferring the degree under the sanction of a lodge warrant, borrowed for the purpose; and this method is said to have been recognized as regular by the chapters of a character partially permanent.

In 1795 James Molan organized chapters, and formed a "Grand Chapter" in Philadelphia, but it is



Jewels Made for Tyrian Lodge, Gloucester, by Paul Revere

not known who he was, whence he obtained the degree, or under what authority he claimed to act. By consequence the Grand Lodge authorized the formation of a Grand Chapter, subordinate to the Grand Lodge, but at the same time it announced the right of every regularly warranted lodge "to make Masons of the higher degrees." This organization, in 1795, is recorded to have been the first in America, but it was little more than a nominal organization, and it left the lodges to confer the degree as they had previously done.

In this country the first code of by-laws of the "Royal Arch Lodge" was adopted on the 1st of September, 1769, by the chapter attached to St. Andrew's Lodge in Boston. There was a chapter also at Newburyport, Mass., in 1790,

held under the lodge warrant; and these two chapters conferred together, in 1794, about the work. St. Andrew's Chapter had already adopted the Mark degree, but conferred it only on Past Masters. In 1797 it discussed the question of procuring a warrant, and it was agreed that it must be obtained from England.

In the meantime chapters had been established in the city of New York, but little is known of either the origin or the history of the two older ones. Washington Chapter, there, granted charters for new chapters,—certainly to the five earlier chapters of Connecticut. It did not claim to be a Grand Chapter, but granted charters "by virtue of the powers to us regularly committed," calling itself "The Mother Chapter." It chartered Hiram Chapter, No. 1, at Newton, April 29, 1791; Franklin, No. 2, at New Haven, May 20, 1795; Washington, No. 3, at Middletown, March 15, 1796; Franklin, No. 4, at Norwich, March 15, 1796; and Solomon, No. 5, at Derby, March 15, 1796,—all in Connecticut. Of these Hiram Chapter kept two records for many years,—one for the chapter proper, and the other for the Mark lodge, which exercised jurisdiction over the degrees of "Mark Master," "Master in the Chair," and "Most Excellent Master." Washington, No. 3, had had a previous continuous existence, since 1783, acting under the warrant of St. John's Lodge; and Solomon's Chapter had been in existence before, but how long has never been ascertained.

In the several chapters there continued to be a difference in the number, names, and order of the degrees conferred; and, what are said to have been important, differences in the rituals. It cannot be

claimed that any real *system* of Royal Arch Masonry had been established at all. But in 1793, one John Hanmer came to Albany, from England, bringing with him a certificate that he was well skilled in the ancient lectures and work; and soon becoming acquainted with Thomas Smith Webb, Ezra Ames, and others, he imparted his knowledge to them, who at once adopted his system, and the institution was substantially reorganized in that vicinity, under his instruction and supervision. In 1800 he returned to England, but his pupils and disciples perfected his system and continued to teach his work,—the most conspicuous among them being Thomas Smith Webb, although it was generally asserted that Ezra Ames was the most reliable for verbal accuracy.

On the 11th of November, 1796, a charter was granted for Temple Lodge, at Albany, with Hanmer for Master, Webb for Senior Warden, and Gideon Fairman for Junior Warden; but their work was not confined to the symbolic degrees. On the 4th of February, 1797, a meeting of nine Royal Arch Masons was held, which opened a symbolic lodge, and in accordance with Companion Hanmer's views, established a Royal Arch Chapter, Companion Webb being elected High Priest, and "regularly installed, in ancient form," and three brethren being exalted, "after being passed the chair (by Brother Hanmer), and acknowledged as Past Masters." And the work of the following week was peculiarly interesting. The chapter met and opened as a Masters' lodge, and three candidates were installed as Past Masters; a lodge of Most Excellent Masters was opened by Webb, and the degree conferred on several candidates, *including Hanmer*, and

then followed the Royal Arch. The chapter continued during the summer to confer these three degrees.

On the 27th of September, 1797, a Mark Masters' lodge was held, with Webb presiding, and Hanmer as Senior Warden (thus reversing their positions in Temple Lodge), and candidates, a portion of whom were Royal Arch Masons, received the degree. Meetings were regularly held until Jan. 17, 1798, when, without any formal vote to that effect, the lodge was practically consolidated with the chapter. On the 2d of August, when Webb visited St. Andrew's Chapter, with Jonathan Greenleaf and Joshua Gage, members of the chapter at Newburyport, a union of the chapters was probably discussed, as, on the 11th of September following, the High Priest was requested to write to Webb, with that object in view; and on the 11th of October, 1797, Temple Chapter appointed Webb, Hanmer, and another brother, as a committee to correspond with the several chapters of New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and Vermont, to the end that a Grand Chapter might be convened. Webb and Hanmer visited St. Andrew's Chapter, and upon invitation presided and conferred the Mark degree, "after their manner;" and the next evening the chapter met and elected officers. The day following a committee was appointed to meet committees from other chapters, to confer on the subject of forming a Grand Chapter, and, on the day succeeding, the committees of St. Andrew's (Newburyport) and Temple Chapters met, and issued a circular to the chapters in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York, requesting them to send delegates to a convention to be held at Hartford on the fourth Wednesday of Janu-

ary, 1798, for the purpose of forming a Grand Chapter for those States. In the evening, on invitation of the chapter, Webb and Hanmer presided and conferred the Most Excellent Master's degree, "after their manner," on two companions from Newburyport; and the chapter was then opened, and "a lesson on the Seventh degree" communicated by Companions Hanmer and Webb. In the record of the chapter this is the first time any mention is found of the "Most Excellent degree." In his address delivered in 1870, Companion Gardner assumed that "without doubt it was the first time it was ever conferred outside of Temple Chapter, where it originated;" and it has been generally thought that Webb was its author; but in the reprint of the Proceedings of the Grand Chapter of Connecticut, it is affirmed that it was conferred in Hiram Mark Lodge at an earlier date; and, apparently, even before Webb became a Royal Arch Mason. St. Andrew's at once adopted an arrangement of the degrees, which must have been then agreed upon by the representatives of the three chapters; and it has always been supposed that in that eventful week, during which both Webb and Hanmer were in Boston, the systems of Royal Arch work and of Royal Arch government were originated, and made available for immediate adoption.

It was at Hartford, Conn., that the convention to form a Grand Chapter met on the 24th of January, 1798. Nine chapters, as follows, were represented: St. Andrew's, at Boston; King Cyrus, at Newburyport; Providence, at Providence; Solomon, at Derby, Conn.; Franklin, at Norwich, Conn.; Franklin, at New Haven, Conn.; Hudson, at Hudson, N. Y.; Temple Chapter, at Albany; and Horeb

Chapter, at Whitestone, N. Y.; and a constitution was adopted, and Grand Officers were elected and installed. The Grand Chapter, when formed, was for the New England States and New York, and it was called "The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the Northern States of America." The constitution provided for a Deputy Grand Chapter for each of those States, prescribed of whom it should be composed, and fixed a time and place for the organization of each, except for New Hampshire and Vermont. The Deputy Grand Chapters were invested with power to grant charters, and it was assumed that every chapter should have one. The degrees were named in the order that had been agreed upon in Boston, and as they are still conferred.

At the next session, on the third Wednesday of September, 1798, but which adjourned to the second Wednesday of January, 1799, three of the four Deputy Grand Chapters being represented, a new constitution, drafted by Webb, was adopted, the name was changed to "General Grand Chapter," and the Deputy Grand Chapters were changed to Grand Chapters. Webb's system, as had already been published in his "Monitor," was the basis of the constitution. Connecticut was not represented, even by the Grand High Priest, who was from that State; but nevertheless he was re-elected, which is the more singular, as the meeting in September, 1798, was held at Middletown.

In New York there were four chapters, in addition to those represented in the Convention, which formed the Grand Chapter. Two of these, "Hibernian," in New York city, and "Montgomery," at Stillwater (both older than Temple Chapter), joined with the three in forming the Deputy Grand Chapter

of New York; but the other two, "The Old Chapter," and Washington Chapter, stood aloof, and within a few years had ceased to exist. Unfortunately their records were not preserved, and, so far as known, nothing remains by which their origin and history can with any certainty be ascertained. It is said, however, that in a charter granted in 1791, the officers of Washington Chapter signed as "High Priest," "King," and "Scribe;" and in one granted on the 15th of March, 1796, they signed as "M. E. High Priest," "M. E. King," and "M. E. Scribe." In the Connecticut Chapters, granted by it in 1796, the same officers are named, and in addition "Royal Arch Captain," and "Zerubbabel;" and to these the chapters added First, Second, and Third Grand Masters, and Stewards and Sentinels. The by-laws of Hiram Chapter, adopted March 3, 1792, provided that the officers should be High Priest, King, Scribe, Zerubbabel, Royal Arch Captain; three Grand Masters, Treasurer, Secretary, Architect, Clothier, and Tyler; and in the enumeration of their duties the Royal Arch Chapter was "to keep watch at the Sanctuary," and the Grand Masters were "to watch the vails." At its second meeting (Feb. 14, 1797) the record of Temple Chapter gives the initials of the officers as H. P., K., S., P. S., R. C., and V's (four); to which a Tyler was afterwards added. In St. Andrew's Chapter, in 1769, the officers were Master and Wardens; but when it resumed work, in 1789, the officers were Royal Arch Master and Wardens, with a cipher added to each title. In 1791 they were High Priest, First and Second Kings, and Scribe; and after the visit of Hanmer and Webb, in 1797, the officers were High Priest, King, and Scribe.

Apparently St. Andrew's Chapter did not use the vails till 1795, and previously to that the work in the two Massachusetts chapters was not uniform. But on the 10th of March, 1795, the work in both chapters was exemplified upon actual candidates in St. Andrew's Chapter, and on the 27th of May, in that year, a vote was adopted by the chapter indicating that although vails had not been used before they were to be thereafter.

The number and arrangement of the degrees, as already stated, were finally fixed at Boston, in October, 1797; but there is uncertainty about the history of the prior usages. St. Andrew's Chapter, in 1769, and for more than twenty-five years thereafter, enumerated the "steps" as "Excellent, Super-Excellent, Royal Arch, and Knight Templar;" these were the degrees mentioned in the "form of certificate" adopted Aug. 25, 1791; but "Knight Templar" was soon after stricken out. On the 28th of November, 1793, the chapter voted that the degree of "Mark Master Mason" be connected with the other degrees. This was in addition to the other degrees, and a separate fee was required for it; and until the beginning of 1796 it was conferred *after* the Royal Arch. On the 5th of September, 1783, Washington Chapter, in Connecticut, was organized by six persons, who described themselves as having been "initiated into the Most Sublime degree of an Excellent, Super-Excellent, and Royal Arch Mason."

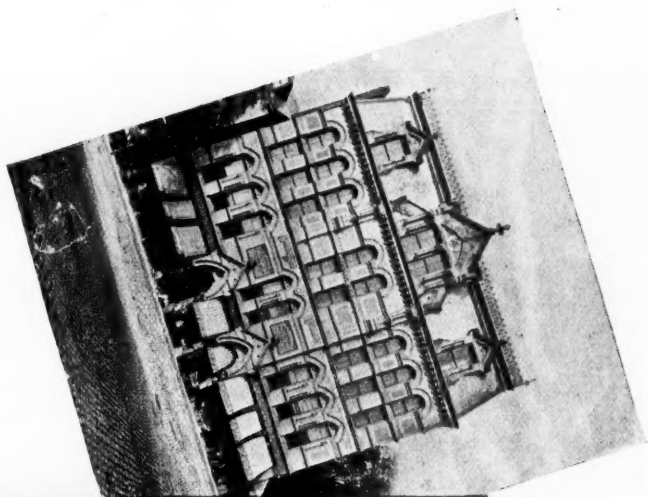
The Mark degree had been quite extensively conferred before October, 1797, in Mark lodges, held under a lodge warrant, or in voluntary assemblies of the requisite number of Mark Master Masons.

Under the system of the "Ancients" the Royal Arch degree could be conferred only on Past

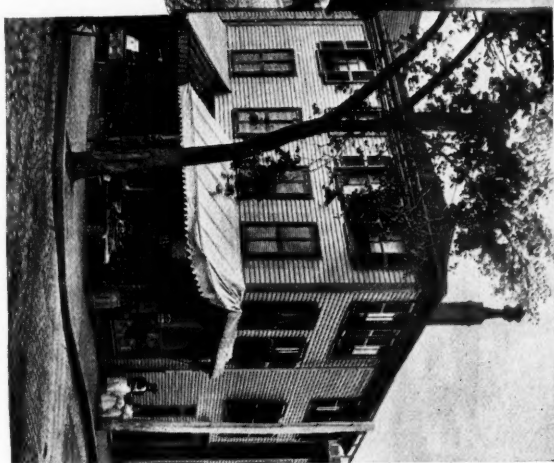
Masters; and to avoid limiting the degree to actual Past Masters, Master Masons were allowed to pass the chair, either in the symbolic lodge or in a lodge of Past Masters. The by-laws of Hiram Chapter in Connecticut, adopted in 1791, provided that the Royal Arch degree could be conferred only on an actual Past Master of a lodge, a Master-elect, or one who could show by the certificate of his lodge that he had been a Master Mason for six months. It has been thought probable that the degree of "Excellent Master" was really the ceremony of "passing the Chair;" but high authority has it that the "Excellent" and "Super-Excellent" degrees were a part of the Royal Arch degree, as now conferred. When Webb first visited St. Andrew's Chapter, Thaddeus Mason Harris "passed the Chair," received the degree of Mark Master, and was exalted to the Sublime degree of R. Super-Excellent, and Royal Arch Mason. At this time in Webb's chapter they were conferring the Past Master's, the Most Excellent Master's, and the Royal Arch degrees, while the Mark Master's degree was conferred in a distinct body.

These were the different usages when Webb and Hanmer visited St. Andrew's Chapter in 1797; but the result of their conferences with the companions whom they met modified the prevailing systems and led to the adoption of a uniform one, consisting of the Mark Master's degree (conferred in independent Mark lodges, as well as in the chapter), the Past Master's degree, the Most Excellent Master's degree, and the Royal Arch.

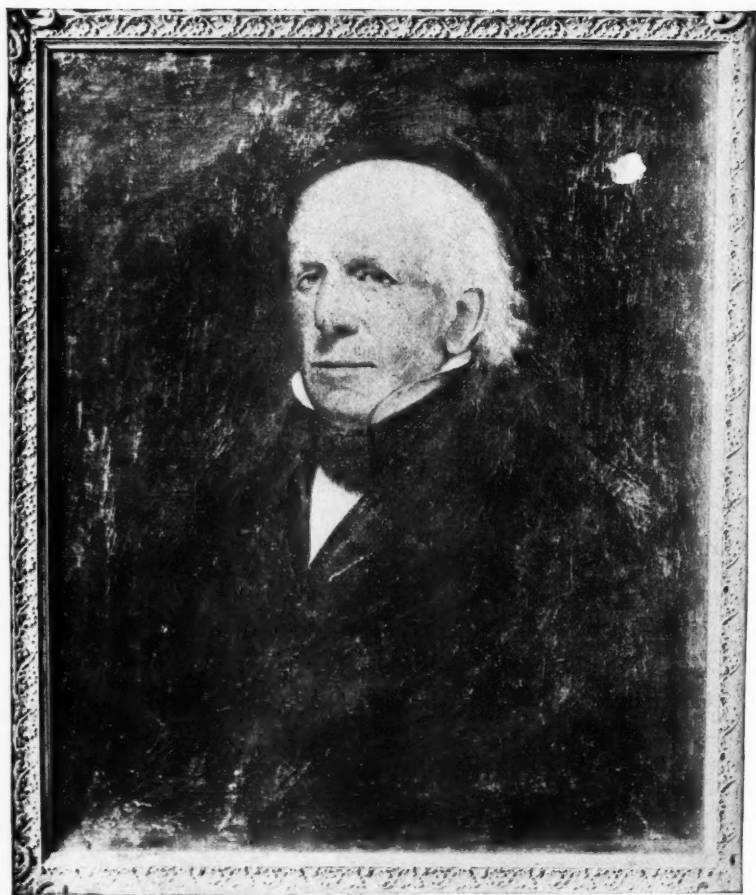
Verbal and other slight changes have been from time to time made since then, but otherwise the work remains substantially as Webb taught it in 1797.



HEADQUARTERS OF KING SOLOMON'S LODGE



GENERAL WARREN TAVERN

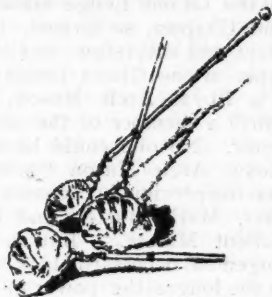


RIGHT WORSHIPFUL MASTER JOHN SOLEY, JR.,
Who Delivered the Address at the Dedication of the Original Bunker Hill Monument

The formation of the General Grand Chapter, and the subsequent adoption of a uniform ritual and a general policy, gave a new impetus to Royal Arch Masonry. But contingencies, unforeseen and unprovided for, continued to arise, the most prominent among these being caused by the fact that the General Grand Chapter had limited the territory within which its officers should charter chapters to the six States already named. Applications for charters came from other States, and in order that these might be granted, and to care for others which would probably soon follow, in a circular sent out by the Grand Chapter of Rhode Island, in 1804, the suggestion was made that the General Grand Chapter should extend its jurisdiction throughout the United States. The General Grand Chapter met in January, 1806; the constitution was revised, its jurisdiction extended over "the United States of America," the manner of forming chapters and Grand Chapters was prescribed; and in regard to the powers of the latter various provisions were adopted. This constitution, like the preceding ones, was founded on the principle that the General Grand Chapter was the source of all power in Royal Arch Masonry, and all officers of chapters were required, at their installation, to take an obligation to "support and maintain" it.

In 1813, the regulations for the Grand Chapter were revised by the Grand Lodge, and the declaration that Ancient Masonry consists of four degrees,—Apprentice, Fellow Craft, Master, and Royal Arch, was reaffirmed. But there soon arose a desire, on the part of the Grand Chapter, to become independent of the Grand Lodge, and to cultivate the other degrees; and this feeling continued to increase gradually, until, in 1822, a direct proposition

was presented to the Grand Lodge to inquire into the expediency of "changing the existing system of



Silver Punch-Ladles made by Paul Revere
Property of St. Andrew's Lodge

government of Royal Arch Masonry;" and in February, 1823, a committee of the Grand Lodge was appointed to inquire "if any, and what, grievances exist in Arch Masonry," and to report a remedy. The committee reported that there were grievances, and several regulations were proposed; among them one making the Mark and Most Excellent Master's degrees prerequisites to the Royal Arch. But the recommendations were not adopted, and propositions were made by the Grand Lodge, and counter propositions by the Grand Chapter, without avail, until finally a conference committee agreed upon a report, which was adopted by the Grand Chapter, and after amendment, consented to by the Grand Lodge, on the 5th of January, 1824; and thereupon a convention was held on the 17th of May, of that year, "for the purpose of organizing themselves into a Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter." A Chairman and Recorder were chosen, a Grand Chapter organized, and "opened in ancient and solemn form," and Grand Officers were formally elected. These were styled First, Second, and Third

Grand Chiefs, and Grand High Priest, Grand King, and Grand Scribe. The constitution agreed to by the Grand Lodge made the Grand Chapter, so formed, independent and sovereign; but every member of the Grand Lodge, being a Royal Arch Mason, was *ex officio* a member of the Grand Chapter. No one could be made a Royal Arch Mason "without his having previously become a Past Master, Mark Master, and Most Excellent Master." But as this arrangement necessarily took away from the lodges the power to confer "the higher degrees," dissatisfaction was the result, and some of the lodges continued to confer them. The Grand Lodge, however, decided that the exclusive jurisdiction over these degrees was vested in the Grand Chapter, except that "no brother can receive the degree of Past Master unless duly elected Worshipful Master of a particular lodge, or by virtue of a dispensation regularly issued and obtained for that special and specific purpose."

After the organization of the independent Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masonry became extremely prosperous, and many charters for chapters and lodges were granted. But its growth was checked by the anti-Masonic excitement, before referred to, and it was not until 1837 that interest in it was fully revived, and a new growth commenced, which has since been generally maintained.

At the outbreak of the Civil War the Grand Chapters of Alabama, Georgia, Texas, Iowa, and Vermont adopted resolutions declaring their connection with the General Grand Chapter dissolved,—Alabama, Georgia, and Texas, on account of the apparent disruption of the Union, and Iowa and Vermont on the ground that the Gen-

eral Grand Chapter had virtually ceased to exist.

A special session was called and held on the 7th of September, 1865, seventeen Grand Chapters being represented; and the time for holding the regular triennial session for 1865 was fixed for the next day, when the same number of chapters was present.

In 1868 twenty-seven Grand Chapters were represented, and none of those who had voted to dissolve their connection with the General Grand Chapter were among them. A resolution declaring that no Grand Chapter, organized by the authority of the General Grand Chapter, or which at any time had become a constituent thereof, could lawfully sever its connection, without the consent of the General Grand Chapter, was unanimously adopted. The General Grand High Priest was requested to open correspondence with those Grand Chapters, as well as those of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Florida, with the view of securing their adhesion to the General Grand Chapter; and the result was that when that body met, in 1871, the Grand Chapters of Florida, Iowa, North Carolina, and Vermont had given in their adhesion, and were properly represented. Soon after Alabama, Georgia, and Kentucky took the same course, leaving only Rhode Island and Texas as not acknowledging allegiance to the General Grand Chapter, as asserted by it.

In 1871 an amendment to the constitution, of the highest importance, was adopted, making Past Grand High Priests of the State Grand Chapters permanent members of the General Grand Chapter; and this added to that body such members as were presumably the most experienced and wisest Royal Arch Masons in the jurisdiction. And the effect was visible

at once; the strength and influence of the General Grand Chapter regained the rapidly waning respect of the craft, for the amendment added to that body the senate element of representative government, making its composition a model for a governing Masonic body, which must necessarily possess legislative, judicial, and executive duties.

Since that date Royal Arch Masonry in the United States has grown gradually, sometimes more rapidly than at others; and Grand Chapters have been established in all the States, the District of Columbia, and several of the Territories, the aggregate membership of all the chapters varying very little from two hundred thousand.

KNIGHT TEMPLAR MASONRY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE history of this order in America naturally divides itself into three distinct periods of time: First, between the years 1769-1816, covering the period before the organization of the General Grand Encampment; second, 1816-56, the period of the General Grand Encampment; and third, 1856 to the present, that of the Grand Encampment and Grand Commanderies, since the adoption of the present constitution. Inasmuch as the complete data of this latter period is of comparatively easy access, and may be found in the published proceedings of the Grand Encampment of the United States, and in those of the Grand Commanderies of the several States and Territories, there is no necessity for it to be treated of here, further than to refer to its chronological account, supplemented with such facts as do not appear on the face of the records.

As to the origin of the institution or order of Templary itself there

is a very grave question, and great diversity of opinion with regard to it exists among the best-informed Templars, everywhere. Until within a few years past it was generally conceded that Modern Templary was really a lineal descendant or continuation of the Knight Templary of ancient crusading times, and it has been only lately that any doubt has been created as to the correctness of this popular belief. Sir Knight Robert Macoy, the veteran Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of New York, rather favored the idea of its ancient origin; but in Parvin's History of it he says that from his own investigations, which were most extensive and thorough, he felt forced to arrive at quite a different conclusion.

It was popular to trace back the history of Templar Masonry, by some mysterious process, to the Order of Malta, which was dissolved in 1798, or back to the Order of the Temple, which ceased to exist in 1313; and even at this late day there are many who entertain the latter theory. In one of our leading Grand Commanderies, a Grand Orator made use of the following words in his address: "It is an easy matter to trace our connection as Templars directly back to the Templars of the Crusade;" and this statement has been copied into some of the leading Masonic periodicals. But a truer theory is to credit the whole system of Masonic Templary to the inventive genius of the Ritual-makers of the eighteenth century.

As far as any evidence in existence goes to prove, the first appearance of Modern Templar Masonry on this continent was in Boston, when St. Andrew's Lodge, working as a Chapter, under a warrant from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, conferred the order of Knight Tem-

plar on the 28th of August, 1769. A full century after this, on the 25th of August, 1869, Grand Master Gardner, of the Grand Encampment of the United States, commissioned Sir James H. Hopkins, Grand Commander of the Knights Templars of Pennsylvania, and in 1874 Grand Master, to visit Europe, as his representative, especially instructing him to visit the various Templar bodies, Pories and Encampments in England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, and upon the continent; to inspect and report upon the different modes of conferring the order, to the end that it might be better understood. A very full report was made by this Eminent Sir Knight at the Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment, held at Baltimore in 1871, and it is evident from his comprehensive and instructive report, containing many interesting facts relating to the history and usages of the order, that the distinguished Sir Knight did not agree with the views then generally promulgated by writers who had given but little, if any, research to the subject,—that Masonic Templary was either a part and parcel, or a lineal descendant, of the Templary of crusading times. In his report he said :

"I made an anxious effort, having been everywhere uniformly received with knightly courtesy, and aided in my researches by the best informed and greatest lights in the order, to learn the origin and the connection between Freemasonry and the Order of Christian Knighthood. The most eminent scholars whose writings I could procure, and the most learned with whom I had the opportunity to converse, entirely failed to clear away the mists of uncertainty that enveloped this subject. It is claimed by some that the veterans of the Order of the Temple were Freemasons, and engrafted the Knightly institution upon the old one. But this claim cannot be substantiated, inasmuch as the Order of the Temple was founded in 1118, and that of Freemasonry in 1717, and at later times did not exist as an institu-

tion like unto that of the eighteenth or even of the sixteenth century, much less that of any then existing of the twelfth century, when the Templars of the Crusades had their origin. In the eighteenth century we find abundant record of Masonry and Knighthood, living and working together in such fraternal sympathy as would result from a common origin, a common purpose, and a long-cemented union."

It is well known that Religion, History, and Masonry have their myths, and so has Templary. It is only within a comparatively short time that some of those connected with Masonry have been exploded, and since then this Templar myth has come to the front. Lyon says :

"In their ardent desire to associate ideas of antiquity with the higher degrees, some writers have not hesitated to identify the Masonic Templars now existing as the rightful successors of the Knights Templars of the middle ages. In this they are altogether mistaken. Masonic Templarism does not in any respect bear a relationship to the Templarism of the Crusades, but is a branch of the system of the Masonic Knighthood which had its origin on the continent, some one hundred and thirty years ago. It was to their intercourse with brethren belonging to regiments serving in Ireland, towards the end of the last century, that Scotch lodges owe their acquaintance with Knight Templarism, and it is a curious fact that this order, then known as Black Masonry, was propagated to a large extent through charters issued by the High Knight Templar Kilwinning Lodge, a body of Freemasons in Dublin, who were constituted by Mother Kilwinning Lodge in Scotland, in 1779. This encouraged the belief in Kilwinning's being the centre of the Haut Grades."

And Hughan writes :

"The Masonic Knights Templars of the eighteenth century and since have no connection whatever with the earlier body, and never had. Bodies of Knights Templars, in connection with the craft, came on the scene after the introduction of the Master's degree and the Royal Arch, which occurred in the first half of the last century. The origin of Masonic Templary is unknown, but it is doubtless due to the fondness for Christian Masonry. When the craft

ceased to be essentially and exclusively Christian, in 1777, there arose a desire for the incorporation of other degrees that were exclusively Christian in their character."

Earnest efforts have been made to supply the missing link, and to trace the connection of the order back to the ancient Templars, but after much time and study it has been found impossible to discover the first iota of evidence in support of that theory. If the order be a lineal descendant of the Crusaders, as has been claimed, it would have to be regarded as a military institution; and, on the contrary, if it had its origin in the eighteenth century, and in Masonic bodies, whether lodges or chapters, then certainly it is a Masonic organization.

When St. Andrew's Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in Boston celebrated, in 1869, its centennial, the orator of the occasion was William Sewall Gardner, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, as well as Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States; and in the preparation of his admirable address he drew largely from the early history of the chapter whose hundred years of existence he spoke of at length. This old lodge, styled St. Andrew's Royal Arch Lodge, held its first recorded meeting on the 28th of August, 1769, in Masons' Hall in Boston, and the minutes of that meeting contains the first account of the conferring of the Order of Knight Templar that has yet been discovered, either in manuscript or print. One of those minutes reads as follows:

"Brother William Davis came before the lodge begging to have and receive the parts belonging to the Royal Arch Mason; which being read was received, and he unanimously voted in, and was accordingly made, by receiving the four steps, that of Excellent, Super-Excellent, Royal Arch, and Knight Templar."

Bro. Hughan says:

"This minute contains the earliest known reference in the world to the degree of a Masonic Knight Templar, and was itself of interest, quite apart from its worth as a Royal Arch record."

It will be noted that this degree was conferred in a chapter, working, as was then quite common, under a lodge warrant; but how the ceremonial was obtained, or whence it came, does not appear. There is authentic information that a Royal Arch chapter existed, and was actively at work, in Philadelphia as early as 1758, and that it still continues in a flourishing condition, but no record has been found therein of the chapter's ever having conferred the Knight Templar degree.

Notwithstanding the most diligent research, no English reference of so early a date has yet been found, nor does it appear that the degree was worked there until ten years later, in 1779. While Knight Templary was popular in certain parts of England in the latter part of the last century, it cannot be regarded as an ancient degree in connection with Freemasonry, for it had no existence as a degree, in connection therewith, until 1769, and then it was conferred upon Royal Arch Masons only. In Great Britain, as in America, the degree was conferred in lodges, or in chapters working under lodge warrants. On the 8th of October, 1779, the High Knights Templars of Ireland, Kilwinning Lodge, was warranted to assemble in Dublin, and was duly constituted; and the records of this lodge prove that the charter was used as authority for conferring the Royal Arch, Knight Templar, and Rose Croix degrees in 1782, and since; though the document itself only provides for the rights and privileges of a regular lodge. The Irish lodges,

having and conferring the degree, probably brought it with them to America, and so communicated it to their American brothers, prior to the Revolution. The Scottish Kilwinning brethren never worked other than "St. John's Masonry;" so that, until some new evidence is brought to light, it must be concluded that the degree of Knight Templar was first conferred in America in 1769, and in Ireland in 1779,—perhaps several years previously, and that in both instances the lodge derived its charter from Scotland,—the Earl of Eglinton, as Master of the Mother Lodge of Kilwinning, Scotland, having warranted the lodge of the same name in Dublin, Ireland.

But history is silent as to where the members of either St. Andrew's Lodge in Boston, or of Kilwinning Lodge in Dublin, obtained the degree; although inasmuch as it was the custom at that time in the mother-country to have lodges, warranted only as military lodges, accompany their regiments when sent abroad, and as Irish regiments were, during this year and the preceding, quartered in Boston, and their officers mingled freely with the Masons here, it is reasonable to believe that they brought the degree with them from the old country, and that our American brethren obtained it from them. In a curious work, published in London in 1796, entitled, "A Word to the Wise; being a vindication of the Science as patronized by the Grand Lodge of England, and the devices of the Craft-y on the Fraternity disclosed," the writer discusses the subject of Knights Templars, and assumes that, from the historical review of the Knights Templars of old, it was evident that the order was abolished entirely in 1313, and that the Knights Templars of the

present age have no great antiquity; that the society had then, for a few years, subsisted in London under that appellation, and that to gain admittance therein it was not a necessary qualification for a person to be a Free and a Royal Arch Mason, but that the York Masons had the Knight Templar as a Masonic degree. From this it may be surmised that Knight Templary existed in London in the early part of the last century, and was taken up by the Ritual-makers of that period, and connected with Freemasonry, as an offset to the cosmopolitan character that Freemasonry was then assuming; and what more likely place for this Trinitarian degree to take root and grow than in the Catholic city of Dublin, where, the majority of Masons being Catholic, the growing Unitarian novelty of cosmopolitan Masonry of that date would naturally create a desire for degrees embodying their religious belief in the Trinity.

The old Mother Grand Lodge of England of 1717 never recognized, until 1813, any other degree than those of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason, and that of the Royal Arch. Gardner says:

"Within the last one hundred years Masonry has expanded into different grades and rites, and among them, in some form, is found the degree of the Royal Arch. Its origin is doubtful, and its assertion of great antiquity is, at least, subject to argument. The day is gone by when it was considered heresy to question the fact that the Temple of Solomon was the birthplace of Masonry, and it is no longer considered treasonable to discuss the probable origin of our rites and ceremonies, and to let in the clear noonday sun upon our history."

And Lyon writes:

"The Royal Arch obtained a foothold in Scotland about the middle of the last century, from the medium of military lodges which had become acquainted with the degree in their intercourse with

Irish Masons; and, although in some instances regarded by Lodges as the *ne plus ultra* of Freemasonry, it was yet worked in connection with the Order of the Temple. The custom of Knight Templar encampments fraternizing with lodges prevailed to a considerable extent in Scotland at the end of the last and the beginning of the present century, and the distinction of honorary membership was frequently conferred on Knights Templars as an expression of the brethren's admiration of the high degree. The encampments reciprocated the compliment by initiating the office-bearers of lodges, by which they were received into the several degrees worked by them; and this exchange of courtesies tended to a wider dissemination in lodges of a taste for Arch and Templar degrees. To such an extent had the work of lodges become associated at this period with that of the Royal Arch and Templar degrees, that, in October, 1800, the Grand Lodge of Scotland issued a circular prohibiting its offspring from holding any meeting above the degree of Master Mason, under penalty of the forfeiture of their charter. Lodge St. John, Ayrshire, introduced the Arch between 1771 and 1778, through the medium of the Hibernian element, which at that time permeated the lodge. Whether during this time this body also dubbed Masonic Knights has not been ascertained; but its pretensions to a knowledge and practice of degrees other than those of degrees of Masonry were supported by its assumption of title. Subsequently it assumed its old and proper name, and not only continued to work the Royal Arch degree, but conferred, also, that of Knight Templar in 1797."

The Athol Masons in England recognized both the Royal Arch and Knight Templar, while the Knight Templar only was recognized by the York Grand Lodge.

Military lodges were warranted by both the "Ancient" and "Modern" Grand Lodges of England, and by the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland. One regiment had a lodge connected with it that was chartered by both the English Grand Lodges, and subsequently by those of Scotland and Ireland: and it also had connected with it, under the same warrant, two chapters holding under the authority of the Grand

Lodges of England and Ireland. In 1776 there were two military lodges stationed in Boston,—No. 58 on the Register of England, connected with the Fourteenth Regiment, and No. 322, Register of Ireland, attached to the Twenty-ninth Regiment. In 1762, St. Andrew's Lodge of Boston applied to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, from which it had received its warrant, for leave to confer the Royal Arch degree; and subsequently, under this warrant, it conferred both the degrees of Royal Arch and Knight Templar. As early as 1758 Lodge No. 3 of Philadelphia, working under a warrant as Lodge No. 359, granted by the Grand Lodge of All England, also worked as a chapter and conferred the Royal Arch degree; but, as before said, it has never been found that this chapter conferred the degree of Knight Templar.

It has been regarded as a useless labor to attempt to prove that the order of Knight Templar is a branch of Freemasonry, as has been asserted by W. Alexander Laurie, in a history of Freemasonry and the Grand Lodge of Scotland. He infers that Chivalry and Freemasonry were intimately connected, and that the former took its origin from the latter; and referring to the general convention of all Knights Templars in Scotland held in 1808, he claims that they resolved to discard the Irish charter under which the degree had been conferred, and to rest their title of Ancient Knights on general tradition and belief. But this idea is now universally discarded. Meyer writes:

"Our views agree with those which Sir Knight Carson has for some time formed of the connection between the Order of Knights Templars of the olden days and the present Order of Knights Templars connected with Masonry. The former is Chivalry, while the latter is

Symbolism. The system of Templary, as worked here in the United States, was no doubt in greater part originated here. Whence it came originally, as far as the Order of the Temple is concerned, I have never been able to find out, but in Pennsylvania it came from the 'Ancients,' or seceders of England, 1752, for we know that the lodges working there, under the 'Ancient' system, were in the habit of allowing the use of their warrant to open chapters of the higher degrees, as early as 1783. The Knight Templary of to-day does not bear the slightest resemblance, nor can the faintest trace be found,—at least I have never been able to find any,—to the Knight Templary of the days of the Crusades. We have borrowed some of the characteristics of the old Crusaders. Many of our writers and orators, like children playing with toy swords, have the battles of a war in play, and are too much given to fight the Crusades in symbols of speech."

There is no authentic information as to the date of the establishment of the Masonic Knights Templars in America. But it would seem that the belief is in favor of its having been derived from the early encampments of Great Britain; and, as before stated, that it travelled through the medium of the Irish regiments. Alfred Woof, of London, said, in 1865:

"What are the claims of the Order of Masonic Knights Templars to a descent from the early Templars, and their brethren of the Hospital? It is difficult to obtain a knowledge of the proceedings of the Masonic Templars in England, as they were necessarily of a secret description, and the order probably kept scant records. The general statements and assertions as to the claims of the Scotch Order of Masonic Templars are calculated to induce a belief that there are existing there some of those descended from the veritable Knights of old. I have been, to a certain extent, influenced by these statements; but, as I have failed to procure information worth offering, as from an official source, I can present only the result of my own inquiries; and I am bound to acknowledge that I have found no stronger claim for the Scotch Templars than is possessed by those institutions of the order that exist in England. The present body in Scotland claims to be the legitimate

descendant, by adoption, of the original Knights of the order; but, although it is beyond doubt that, in consequence of the general persecution of the order, the Scotch Knights amalgamated with the Order of St. John, it is difficult to trace the order with accuracy through the troublous years of the past. There is evidence that, in the latter part of the last century, the institutions of Masonic Templars held meetings in Scotland, and accepted charters from a body of Masonic Templars connected with the early Grand Encampment in Dublin, of whose origin no account can be found, and whose legitimacy, to say the least, was quite as questionable as their own."

Sir Patrick Colquhoun, in his celebrated work, adduces arguments which go very far in disposing of the statement that there existed any ancient connection between the original Order of the Temple and the Guild of Freemasons; and he says there is no authority for the assertion that the expelled Templars served under Robert Bruce, and had a preceptory at Kilwinning. They admitted the disestablishment of the order, but fell into a fallacy in alleging themselves to be its successors. The Scottish, like all other Templars of the ancient order, were disestablished and disendowed in 1314. He ventures the opinion that the Templar degree originated in the Kilwinning Lodge in Dublin, and thinks that certain Scotch brethren, serving in Ireland, obtained a knowledge of the high grades, which were termed Black Masonry, and its members High Knights Templars. His conclusion is, that the connection between the Freemasons' Guild and the Knights Templars "had reference only to business matters, the Guilds having been employed in the erection and repair of the Templars' preceptories."

The modern Order of Masonic Knighthood is an imitation of the Order of the Temple, and is an institution eminently Christian, purg-

ed of the leaven of heathen rites and traditions, and to which none are admitted who are not members of a Masonic body, and such only as profess themselves to be Trinitarian Christians, although in some jurisdictions the Templars have materially diverged from this latter position, and have admitted Christians who are Unitarians in belief.

In proof of some of the changes that have been made in the Order of the Temple, in our lodges, chapters, and encampments, it may be said that, under the system of the "Ancients," the members of a Grand Lodge, and of all warranted lodges, had a right to exercise the degrees of the ancient craft; and, consequently, the Royal Arch, to which were often added what were called the higher degrees, including that of High Knight Templar; but no Mason, of any denomination, could hold any lodge without a warrant for the same.

The Mark degree, as we now have it in our chapters, and which, with other degrees, including the Royal Arch, are, under our American system, prerequisite for receiving the Templar orders, was first introduced into the lodges working as chapters in 1792, but only as a side degree; but some years later was recognized as one of the chapter's regular degrees.

The degrees of Templary are not, and were never, intended to represent a military organization, but to perpetuate the religious principles upon which the Ancient Order of Knights Templars was founded,—just as the degrees of the Temple and of Malta are not in direct descent from, or a perpetuation of, the ancient chivalric orders, but merely an adaptation to Freemasonry, retaining the military name and phraseology to commemorate their supposed origin, and to preserve their Christian teaching, ex-

emplified in the ancient ceremonial; but in no sense can they be looked upon as a military body. Of this, Moore writes, in his "Allocution to the Sovereign Great Priory:—"

"The theory that the Chivalric Templar Order, on their persecution and dispersion, took refuge in the Masonic body, is but one of the fabulous traditions of the past, to account for the supposed amalgamation, for which there is not the slightest historical foundation. It is not even probable that the proud and haughty nobles of that age, from which class the Templar Order were selected, would engraft themselves upon a fraternity of mechanics, when the military orders of Europe were open to them, and only too glad to receive into their ranks so renowned a military body as the Templars. Under any circumstances they could have no connection with the Royal Arch, a Jewish Masonic degree of very modern times, that grew out of the disputes arising between the two rival English Grand Lodges of the last century, in the schism known as Ancient and Modern Masons—much less with the American Red Cross degree, called in Great Britain the Babylonish Pass, a fabrication, with other side degrees of the last century, taken from a Persian legend, consequently Pagan, which may be looked upon as having some reference to the Royal Arch, but in no sense to Christian degrees."

And on the same subject:

"The wearing of swords does not necessarily give Templary a military character, for in the last century swords were worn by all classes of society, who had no pretensions to be considered military men, and they are still worn in official civil costume. We also wear in our private chapters the white habit of the Ancient Templars, and the black of the Malta Order, as a badge or symbol to denote the order represented, and to promote a greater interest being taken in the ceremonies; but in no sense as claiming any right or pretension to the title or dignity of secular Knighthood."

The Knights Templars do not fight against infidels, but contend against infidelity, and endeavor to inculcate high moral and Christian principles; and they are generally regarded now as simply a branch of Masonry. Among the thousands

of addresses of Grand Masters, Grand Commanders, and Grand Orators not one has been found that does not treat of Templary as a branch of Masonry.

"Those writers who would seek to identify the Masonic Templars now existing as the rightful representatives of the Knights Templars of the middle ages are altogether mistaken. Masonic Templarism does not in any respect bear relationship to the Templars of the Crusades, but is a branch of the system of Masonic Knighthood."^{*}

"The Knight Templar bodies, in the United States of America, as elsewhere, are Masonic, not military, organizations. The earliest reference in the world to the degree of Masonic Knight Templar is in the old minutes, of 1769, of St. Andrew's Lodge of Masons, in Boston, Mass."[†]

"There is no connection between the Order of Knights Templars of the olden days and the present Order of Knights Templars connected with the Masonic fraternity. The former is Chivalry, while the latter is Symbolism."[‡]

The encampments in Pennsylvania, from the organization of the first Grand Encampment, in 1797, have declared themselves as being subordinate to and under the control of the Grand Lodge of Master Masons. Thomas Smith Webb and Henry Fowle, both members of the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts in 1805, were the leading spirits in the organization of the General Grand Encampment of the United States, in 1816, and copied after the constitution and organization of the General Grand Chapter, in which they were the leading officers, and which they had organized in 1798. In reference to this period Gardner writes:

"It is now universally conceded that this Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island is the oldest Grand body of Masonic Knighthood upon this continent; and its history

teaches the important lesson of the necessity of a firm reliance upon the Masonic institution, as the only hope of our prosperity and perpetuity. Let us not forget the teaching of history, that the Knights Templars of the middle ages were unable to perpetuate their society. As a separate and independent organization it became obliterated, and known only as an order which had existed. The Masonic institution is one of great antiquity, and is a universal brotherhood. I am convinced that unless the Grand Encampment of Knights Templars had been founded upon the institution of Masonry they could not have survived the trials and vicissitudes to which they have been exposed (during the period of the Morgan excitement). It is upon this firm and stable foundation of Masonry that we have erected our Temple of Knighthood. The teachings, the preparations, which the degrees of Masonry afford, are absolutely necessary to a proper appreciation of these orders; and in England the Masonic Knights Templars make an open and avowed confession of the dependence of their order upon the Masonic institution. Its ritual convinces us that it was compiled upon Masonry, and that the form and manner of its work is eminently Masonic. In its teachings and ceremonies it is Masonry Christianized,—the complete acknowledgment of, and a full belief in, the Divine mission of the risen Messiah, engrafted upon the Masonic forms, and precepts and ritual. A divorce of these orders—Knighthood from the institution of Masonry—would lead to their total annihilation and destruction. Let an enthusiastic pride stimulate us to be true and faithful to the traditions of the fathers of this Grand Encampment, which tradition traces its connection to the lodges from which the Templar degree had its origin."

In every part of the constitution of 1856, when the Grand Encampment was in a measure reorganized upon its present basis, Templary and Masonry are everywhere associated together. The power vested in the Grand Encampment by the two Grand Encampments of Massachusetts and Rhode Island and New York, which created it, authorized it to do all things pertaining to the good, well-being, and perpetuation

^{*} Lyon.

[†] Hughan.

[‡] Meyer.

of the principles of 'Templary Masonry. There was no other Templary then, or now, known save Masonic Knighthood; and it declared that its discipline, which should everywhere be uniform, was that of Templar Masonry. The historical record required to be copied by the Grand Recorder was styled a "Book of Templar Masonry," and that officer was enjoined "to collect all historical data tending to lighten up the history of Templar Masonry in the United States;" all the officers being required, in the exercise of their official functions, "to adhere to the ancient landmarks" of Masonry, which is an ancient institution, while Templary is only its last-born child.

In 1877 the word "Masonic" was dropped, and "Templar" substituted, and the words "Templar Masonry" are one and inseparable throughout the entire constitution. Committees have been appointed "to take into consideration all matters presented on the subject of Masonry," and as we are told in Yorston & Co.'s "History of Freemasonry," the most valuable work of the kind now extant, "this fact alone proves that it was their aim and object to give to the new organization an exclusively Masonic character; and in its first constitution it forbade its encampments to confer the Orders of Knighthood upon any one who shall not have regularly received the several degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, Mark Master, Past Master, Most Excellent Master, and Royal Arch Mason, which means in regularly constituted lodges of Master Masons, and chapters of Royal Arch Masons."

The Grand Encampment disclaimed any authority on its part to interfere with the lower degrees of Masonry, while it exercised an

exclusive control over the higher ones of Knight Templar, Knights of Malta, and the Red Cross Knights; and in 1841 Sir Knight William J. Reese, in speaking of the establishment of an encampment near his jurisdiction, said: "I regard the Masonic institution as a powerful auxiliary in promoting sound morals; and especially do the Templar degrees exercise a restraining and elevating influence over the minds and actions of men, making the degrees of the encampment and of the lodge a part of the same institution."

In 1850, Past Grand Master John L. Lewis reported that it was a well-established rule that any penal provision of the Masonic order inflicted upon a brother or companion of an inferior degree in acknowledged Masonic bodies inferior to those of Knighthood, affects his relation to the encampment, and that it would be a solecism to suppose that a Knight Templar could be suspended or expelled by a lodge or chapter, and still remain in good standing in his encampment; if the corner-stone of the Masonic edifice be taken away, nothing is left of the structure.

The first Grand Encampment organized in the State of Vermont was declared to be illegal, because it had not been organized in accordance with the constitution of the Grand Encampment and *the usages of Masonry*; and similar allusions are found throughout the entire series of Templar proceedings of the Grand Encampment, promulgated by its Grand Master and all of its committees, or embodied in its organic law.

As opposed to this view only two declarations can be found,—the first in the address of Grand Master Dean, to the Grand Encampment, in 1883, wherein he says: "The Grand Encampment and its constit-

uent bodies are a military organization, and in the military the whole matter of discipline is always left with the head of the army." And his successor repeated the declaration, that "ours is a military institution," and proposed to govern it on military principles.

The constitution states that commanderies offending against the laws of the Grand Encampment, in their failure to make reports, etc., shall be subject to knightly discipline, and that commanderies offending, in violating the interdict as to the conferring of the orders of Knighthood, shall for such offence also be subject to such discipline; and the Grand Encampment, through its Grand Master, has adopted a code of laws which provides for the control and discipline of offenders against the laws of Templary and Masonry.

Reviewing from year to year the proceedings of Grand Lodges and of Grand Commanderies, it will be found that the addresses of the Grand Masters and the Grand Commanders invariably refer to the cases of Masonic and Templar discipline, and that the word in Masonry and Templary has, and can have, no other reference than to the control and punishment of offenders for the violation of the Masonic and Templar laws.

"*F du Sud.*"

MASONIC LODGES

An effort has been made to obtain comprehensive data with regard to all the lodges in the city, but this effort has been only partially successful. This information, with pictures of all of the Lodge-rooms in Boston, will be found on pp. 540-559 of this Magazine.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE, K. T.

IT can be easily understood that an immense amount of preliminary work was necessary to prepare the machinery for the successful carrying out of the coming Conclave, and to that end the Knights Templars of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, the hosts of this occasion, have been directing their energies practically ever since the last Conclave in Denver three years ago, when it was voted to hold the next Triennial here. A Committee for the purpose of preparation was appointed, and an office was established, consisting of a suite of six rooms, at 28 School Street, last February, a year ago, and this has been the headquarters of the Com-

mittee ever since. Later Sub-Committees were appointed, a complete list of whom is printed below. These Committees represent the best that there is in the commercial and social life of the two States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

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VICE-CHAIRMEN.

R. Em. Sir C. C. Fry, Past Grand Com.
R. Em. Sir C. C. Hutchinson, P.G.Com.

HONORARY VICE-CHAIRMAN.

V. Em. Sir Henry W. Rugg, Past Grand

Commander of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

SECRETARY.

Em. Sir B. W. Rowell, Grand Recorder.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Sir William B. Lawrence, Boston.

TREASURER.

Sir Daniel W. Lawrence, Boston.

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Em. Sir W. Cutting, Grand Capt.-Gen'l.
Em. Sir Rev. T. E. St. John, G. Prelate.
Em. Sir G. L. Shepley, G. S. Warden.
Em. Sir H. F. Morse, G. J. Warden.
Em. Sir James H. Upham, G. Treasurer.
Em. Sir Winthrop Messenger, G. Standard Bearer.
Em. Sir G. E. Hilton, G. Sword Bearer.
Em. Sir H. G. Jordan, Grand Warder.
Em. Sir A. F. Welch, G. Capt. of Guards.
Em. Sir G. H. Kenyon, Grand Lecturer.
Em. Sir F. C. Hersey, Grand Lecturer.
Em. Sir H. S. Rowe, Grand Lecturer.
Em. Sir C. H. Crane, Grand Lecturer.
Em. Sir H. D. Wilder, Grand Sentinel.

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R. Em. Sir Charles A. Stott.
R. Em. Sir Nelson W. Aldrich.
R. Em. Sir Caleb Saunders.
R. Em. Sir George H. Burnham.
R. Em. Sir Edward P. Chapin.
R. Em. Sir George H. Allen.
R. Em. Sir Edward L. Freeman.
R. Em. Sir James Swords.
R. Em. Sir John P. Sanborn.
R. Em. Sir Robert H. Chamberlain.
R. Em. Sir William H. H. Soule.

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The names after these gentlemen indicate their commandery.

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Em. Sir H. C. White, P. C., St. John's.
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RT. EM. SIR SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE

GRAND COMMANDER OF THE GRAND COMMANDERY OF K. T. OF MASS. AND R. I.

RT. EM. SIR SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE was born in Medford, Mass., Nov. 22, 1832, and was graduated at Harvard University in 1855.

On leaving college he went to

Chicago, where he became a member of the banking firm of Bigelow & Lawrence.

Returning to his native town after a few years' absence, he became a member of the firm of

Daniel Lawrence & Sons, of which he is now the head.

He early joined the militia of this State, and in 1860 was commissioned colonel of the Fifth Regiment.

When the war broke out in 1861, he volunteered with his regiment and started April 21, for Washington. The regiment fought with credit at Bull Run, where Colonel Lawrence was wounded.

In 1862 he was commissioned by Governor Andrew brigadier-general of the State militia, which position he resigned in 1864.

In 1869 he was elected commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

While General Lawrence has taken an active interest in State and national politics, he persistently declined office until the incorporation of his native town of Medford as a city, when he became its first mayor. Retiring from that high office after two years of successful administration, his constituents, regardless of party, united in a request that he should sit for his portrait, to be presented to the city. The ceremony of presentation occurred a few days since, in the presence of a large concourse of citizens.

General Lawrence was made a Mason in Hiram Lodge of West Cambridge (now Arlington), in

1854, and became a charter member of a lodge in his native town in 1855, known as Mt. Hermon Lodge, of which he is still a member. In 1855 he received the capitular degrees in St. Paul's Chapter, and became a charter member of Mystic Chapter of Medford in 1864.

He received the Orders of Knighthood in DeMolay Commandery in 1856, and on his return from the West in 1858, became a member of Boston Commandery.

In 1862 he was invested with the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish rite, and in 1866 became an active member of the Supreme Council, 33d Degree, in which he has ever since held high office.

In all the various Masonic bodies of which he is a member, General Lawrence has been an indefatigable worker, and has successfully presided over lodge, chapter, and commandery.

In 1881-82-83, he was the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons of Massachusetts, and in 1894 was elected R. Em. Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

General Lawrence is Chairman of the Executive Committee, of the Committee on Reception at Mechanics' Building, and of the General Reception Committee.





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FORT WINTHROP: ITS PAST AND PRESENT HISTORY

A MILITARY row of white tents suddenly appearing on the deserted mounds of a fort in our harbor is not to be passed unnoticed. "Why have soldiers been sent to Fort Winthrop? what are they doing there?" are the queries recently heard on the steamers going by.

Only a detachment of gunners, sent from Fort Warren to remove some useless guns to the Watertown Arsenal for reconstruction, has come to disturb the peace of the sleeping fortress, and to awaken half-forgotten memories of the history of this beautiful green island that rises so high above the incoming tide.

Several persons curiously observing the late occupation, expressed to one another a desire to visit the place, and if possible gain entrance into the fort itself. But on investigation such an excursion seemed hardly feasible; for, unlike its companion-fort, across the harbor, Winthrop holds no communication with the outside world, and, unenvied of the happy throng whose numbers scatter about the green shores of its neighbors, it takes no part in the life of the day. It is dreaming of its pastoral period, when, as a fertile, hospitable garden, it gave its produce to the colony, rather than of its history as a resistless fortress, glowering fiercely at those whose fathers it had once gladly received with friendly greeting. So secure is it from the intrusion of inquisitive sight-seers that its present condition is almost unknown. No passes are furnished, no invitations are issued. But fortune, in the form

of a distinguished army officer, came to the aid of this little company, and a day was set for a visit to the silent defence.

The Government boat seldom stops at Fort Winthrop; it has no need to, and indeed so shoal is the water that landing is impossible, except at high tide. The tide was out when the visitors were met in the mid-channel, two miles from Long Wharf, and they disembarked from the staunch little "Resolute" to a large barge manned by gallant and soldierly oarsmen.

As they neared the shore the island assumed almost a new shape. Uneven from a distance, the surface now changed to a series of regular and level-topped terraces, and the gray roof of the inner square work, seen from the steamer, and rising at the summit of the hill, was eclipsed by the nearer earthworks. The Sergeant in charge of the fort is also its entire force. It is a single war-veteran, who now holds a solitary watch over the fort. Ordnance-Sergeant Roach has now lived with his family on the island for nine years, in the snug little house situated on the southeastern shore. With his constant companion on his round of duty, an old black dog, he led the visitors to the great military works by the way of the long stone stairway by which the ascent is made to the earthworks. These great works have no cut-granite faces, or picture-book symmetry, as have the old-time bastions of Fort Independence and Fort Warren; but the huge mounds, humping their ungraceful shapes in every direction, are more in true



accordance with the modern construction of forts than the fine-appearing stone-faced structures so easily shattered by the far-reaching guns.

To the east the fortifications converge their ponderous defences together in an impenetrable mass. Here at every turn are magazines, some even yet filled with explosives, while others sullenly send back only echoes from their empty depths. No hint of their position is given from without; the green mounds tell no tales for the enemy's gunners. In close proximity are the bomb-proofs,—hidden recesses to shelter the gunners when driven for a time from their posts. Strange it is that the air in these dismal

dungeons should be pure and dry—when one enters through the long, closed doors. But almost hidden in the long grass overhead are the ventilators for each. Great cannon are mounted in the batteries near by, which follow one another in a threatening chain on the eastern side of the hill, and are connected by long underground passages. Finally, the invader sees from the heights of the earthworks that surround the summit of the island the citadel,—whose top is visible from the harbor. It is a formidable defence of granite; its purpose is to afford a final shelter for the gunners when driven from their batteries by the enemy. In this keep they might find a refuge when all

else failed. Rushing across the bridge, high above the ground, they could pull up the drawbridge, and resist the invaders. A stronghold indeed for the needs of the past, but what a slaughter-pen would it prove to-day for the poor men who should try to escape the dreadful carnage of a single modern explosive! It still serves, as do all the outer works, as a most inter-



Sergeant Roche's Cottage

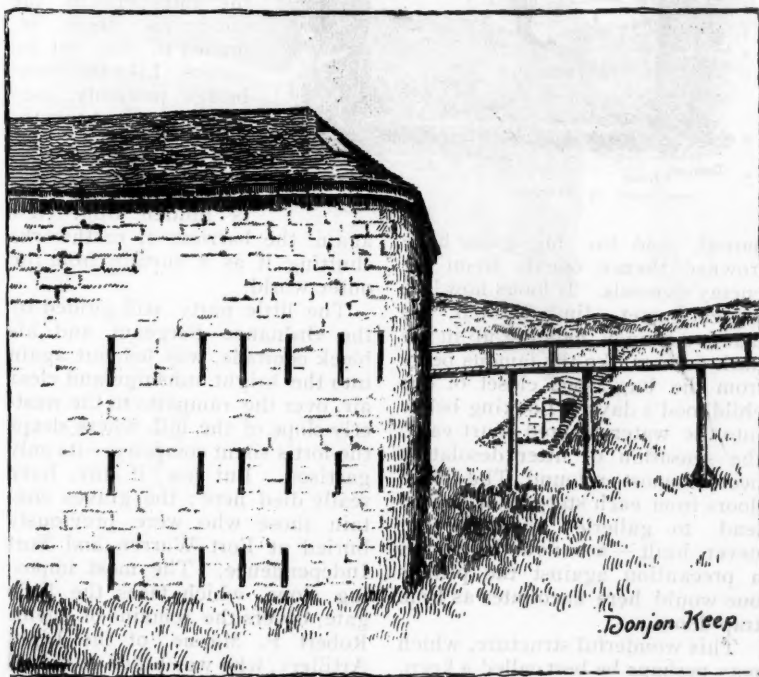
esting study of military construction.

The approach is over the frail and tottering bridge that leads to the entrance on the second story of the fortress. The draw is missing; it is only indicated by the appliances on the outside of the heavy door. To the left as one enters is the guardroom, and beyond the officers' quarters, following one another around the entire structure. The outer windows, or loopholes, face the embankment that curtains the keep; those inside look upon a square court-yard. The walls of the rooms are unadorned, save for marble mantel-pieces over the unused fireplaces. No sign of a former occupation can be traced in making the circuit. Descending the narrow and winding stone staircase to the floor below, the soldiers' quarters

form the same division as above, though not finished as elegantly.

Down, down into the depths beneath! the granite stairs at every step show increasing moisture. The drip, drip of water is heard. An old tradition of the subterranean passage that leads to Fort Independence comes to mind. Is this the way?

Suddenly the light greets one; the lower story is reached. It is a weird place. Countless small stalactites hang from overhead, a huge cistern, and a well that is said to find its bottom twenty feet below the ship-channel. In the darkness below the stairs was vaguely pointed out the stone that covers the access to the tunnel leading beneath the waters,—a mere myth, without doubt. But in the atmosphere of secrecy that seems to en-



velop Fort Winthrop it seems almost credible. The roof of the keep, which is seen from afar, was built only for a temporary protection to the building and guns. In case of war it would have been re-

and large enough for two companies of artillery, was built between 1848 and 1855. It is on the site of the earth fort built prior to 1812.

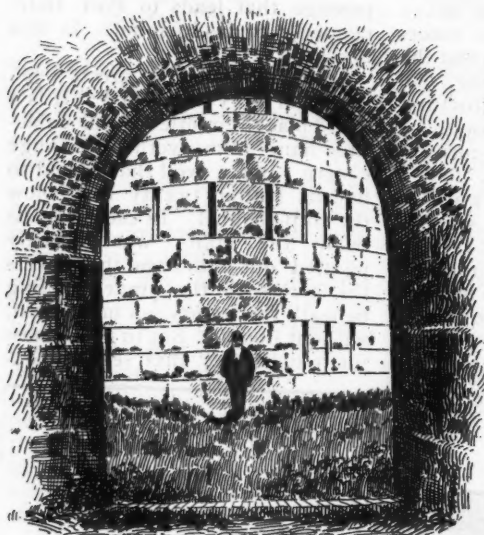
A curious construction leading

to the ditch that surrounds the keep is called the *débouche*, a long covered passage of two hundred feet, forming an exit and entrance for the inclosure. It is reached by a long flight of granite steps near the bridge, and leads to a bomb-proof at the farther end, and the batteries without; its arched entrance that leads to the donjon-keep is unclosed for the intruders by the ponderous doors intended to shut out invaders. Like the drawbridge, probably, they were never put together.

A few steps taken, and the donjon-keep is hidden from view

again, the barriers of earthworks shutting it as a curtain from the outer world.

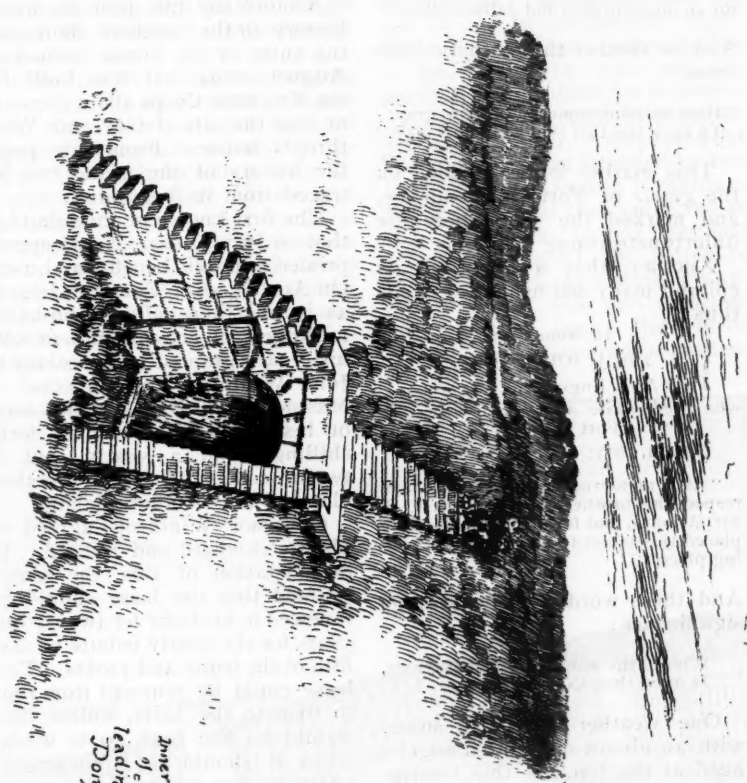
The little party, still guided by the Ordnance-Sergeant and his black comrade, was led out again into the bright sunshine and clear air, over the ramparts to the westerly slope of the hill, where sleeps the fort's silent company,—its only garrison. But few, if any, have really died here; the graves contain those who were previously buried at Fort Warren and Fort Independence. The most imposing stone, which faces the little gate, covers the remains of Lieut. Robert F. Massie, of the Light Artillery, who was killed in a duel



Donjon-keep
from inside of Débouché.

moved, and the big guns have frowned thence openly upon the enemy's vessels. It looks now like a great garret, dimly lighted, the massive cannon looming up in the dark corners like the famous bears from the bug-a-boo closet of our childhood's days. Looking below into the water-covered court-yard, the sensation of utter desolation becomes most profound. The closed doors from each story that should lead to galleries without—but never built—are now bolted, as a precaution against the pitfalls one would here encounter as from trap-doors.

This wonderful structure, which may perhaps be best called a keep,



Inner Arch
of Debovick
leading to
Donjon Keep

the 25th of December, in 1817, when only twenty-one years of age. On one side of the monument are these words:

"The Officers of the U. S. Light Artillery erected this Monument as a testimony of their respect and friendship for an amiable man and gallant officer."

And on another this pathetic little verse:

"Here Honour comes, a pi grim gray,
To deck the turf that wraps his clay."

This marble formerly stood on the *glacis* of Fort Independence, and marked the spot where the unfortunate young man fell.

Another, that awakens in its epitaph many sad memories, reads thus:

In Memory of
ED. J. JOHNSTON,
First Asst. Engineer, C. S. Navy,
who died while a prisoner of war in
Fort Warren,
Oct. 14, 1863; aged 36 yrs. 9 mos.

"As a memorial of their regard and respect, his brother officers of the C. S. Str. Atlanta, and fellow prisoners, have placed this tablet to mark his last resting place."

And these words, full of strange significance:

"Who in the strength of Jesus trusts,
Is more than Conqueror."

One weather-worn slate-stone, with an almost obliterated angel's head at the top, has this inscription:

Here lies the body of
Mr. EDWARD PURSLEY.
He departed this life Aug. 31, 1768;
aged 60 years 4 months.

And another, with cabalistic signs:

In Memory of
JAMES MORTON,
who departed this life Oct. 5, 1814;
aged 32 years.

But the most touching of all are the nameless "Unknown." Here are their graves, Confederate and Unionist, side by side, and the inert armament overhead seeming to keep a silent and watchful protection.

Around the hill, past the water battery on the southern shore, are the ruins of the house burned in August, 1894. It was built by the Engineer Corps about 1870, on or near the site of Governor Winthrop's house. From this point the history of the island can be traced from its beginning.

The first known of this island is that on July 5, 1631, it was appropriated to public benefits and uses. On April 3, 1632, Conant's Island, as it was then called,—probably for Roger Conant, a prominent colonist,—was granted by the colony to John Winthrop, the Governor of Massachusetts Bay, for the term of his life, for the sum of forty shillings, and a yearly rent of twelvepence. The name was then changed to Governor's Island.

Governor Winthrop agreed to plant a vineyard and orchard. In consideration of this the Court granted that the lease should be renewed to his heirs for twenty-one years for the yearly tribute of one-fifth of the fruits and profits. This lease could be renewed from time to time to the heirs, unless they should let the land go to waste, when it should be appropriated again by the State.

In March, 1634-5, the rent was changed from one-fifth of the fruits and profits to a hogshead of the best wine produced there. In 1640 this was changed to two bushels of apples.

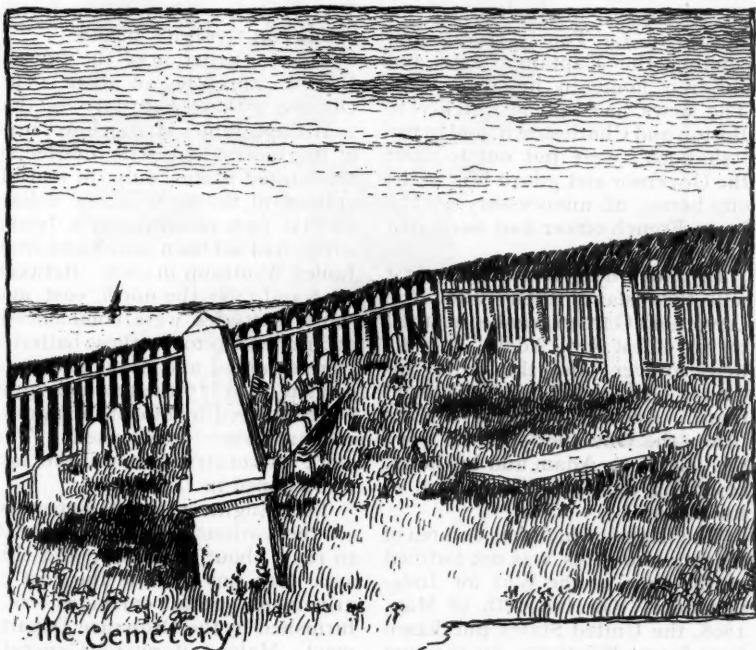
Here, on almost the very spot of the ruins, the dignified Governor used to direct his Indian gardeners in the art of planting the choicest apple and pear-trees, and culti-

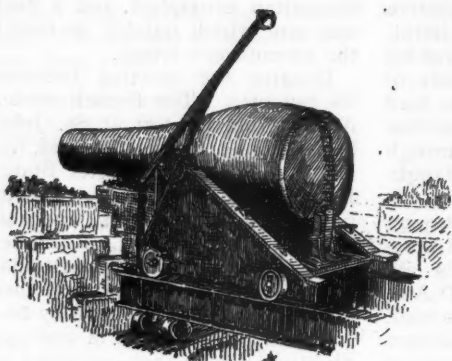
vating his thrifty nursery of grapes and plums. Here, too, the austere Puritan was wont to smile indulgently on the childish pranks of his sons. Little Adam, the heir of this small paradise, used to lead his younger brothers, John and Stephen, over the very paths through which the Sergeant's little daughters now roam.

Governor Winthrop was staying here when the venturesome Huguenot, La Tour, sought his aid against the Catholic enemy D'Aulnay. In Winthrop's diary we read, hardly understanding in these days of liberal thought, how the good Puritan searched the Bible to see if he could find counsel in its pages. The advice found in Chronicles, and Solomon's Proverbs, and the New Testament, clashed inharmoniously. But, finally, good

sense and the parable of the Good Samaritan triumphed, and a fleet was sent which quickly scattered the adventurer's forces.

Imagine the meeting between the two men. The French noble, driven from his fort at St. John by D'Aulnay, decided to seek the aid of the Massachusetts State. He had sailed into Boston harbor in his ship of 140 tons, and 140 persons, coming from La Rochelle. All the company were Protestants. Madame La Tour accompanied her husband, and was attended by two friars and two women in waiting. Sighting a boat they perceived as they entered the harbor, they had followed it, much to the distress of the passengers, who were a Captain Gibbons' wife and children, going to their farm. Both boats landed at the Governor's garden,





A Fifteen-inch Gun

where the Governor, his wife, and two of his sons were staying.

The level-headed Governor promised no aid till he had consulted with his magistrates; but, keeping all to supper, afterwards left for Boston in La Tour's vessel, first sending the Captain's wife and children home in his own boat. The news had spread quickly to Boston and Charlestown, and many "shallops" were put out to meet the Governor and guard him to his city home; all unnecessary, for the brave French officer had meditated no evil.

In Governor Winthrop's first will the island, then called the Governor's Garden, was bequeathed to his eldest son, Adam, and his heirs forever; also the fruits, Indians, boat, and the household there. Another, made eight years before the Governor's death, gave the island to Adam and his heirs, reserving for himself one-third of its fruits.

The island, which has an area of seventy-two acres, was not fortified at the time of the War for Independence. On the 18th of May, 1808, the United States purchased from James Winthrop, for the sum

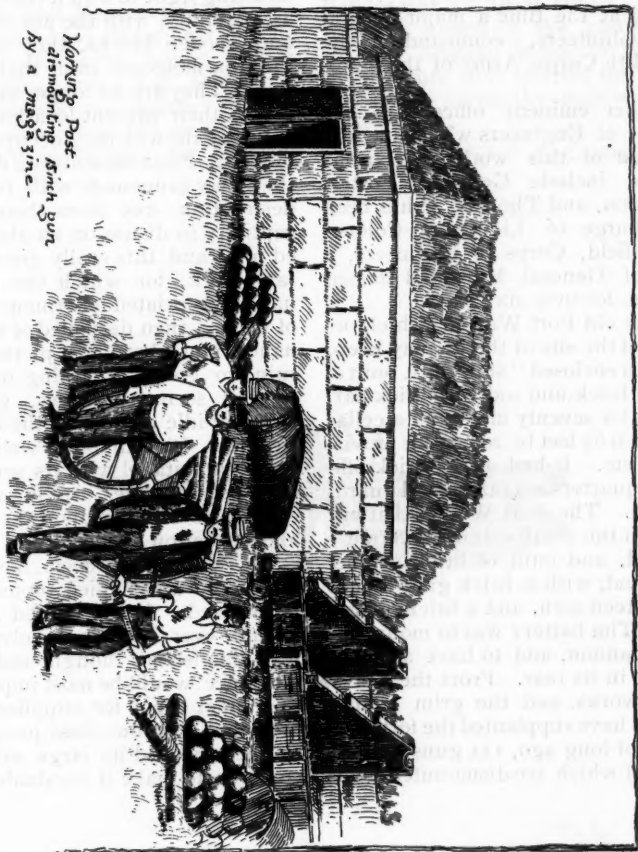
of \$15,000, the summit of the island where the keep now stands, and a strip of land running down to the half-moon battery, — six acres; also, one acre at the south end of the island, where the brick fort stands. The purchase comprised seven acres in all, which included the necessary roads. Between 1808 and 1812, an earth fort was constructed on the summit; the half-moon and south-point batteries were built at the same time, and the name Fort Warren was given to the whole. In 1812 the earth-

works along the water's edge were constructed.

In 1834 the name of the fortification was changed from Fort Warren to Fort Winthrop, — the name Warren being given to the fortifications on George's Island.

The construction of the present Fort Winthrop began about 1846. On the 25th of February of that year, Capt. James H. Bigelow, Corps of Engineers, and wife, deeded to the United States, only, in consideration of the sum of one dollar, all that part of Governor's Island which had not been purchased from James Winthrop in 1808. Between 1846 and 1860, the north, east, and south batteries were commenced, and from 1860 to '61 these batteries were enlarged and extended; and from 1865 to '75 the ten-inch guns were replaced by fifteen-inch guns, and traverses constructed. The work of construction on the fort was stopped in 1875.

The Engineer Corps expended on the various works, from 1846 to 1875, about \$700,000; and this sum does not include the cost of armament, guns, carriages, etc., furnished by the Ordnance Department. Major (afterwards General)



Working Post.
dismounting finish gun
by a magazine.

Sylvanus Thayer, Corps of Engineers, was in charge of construction from 1847 to 1848. Col. Joseph K. F. Mansfield, Corps of Engineers, was in charge from 1848 to 1853. He was killed at the battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862, being at the time a major-general of volunteers, commanding the Twelfth Corps, Army of the Potomac.

Other eminent officers of the Corps of Engineers who have had charge of this work at various times, include Generals Foster, Benham, and Thomas. It has been in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Mansfield, Corps of Engineers, a son of General Mansfield named above, for over six years.

The old Fort Warren, which occupied the site of the gloomy keep, was an enclosed "star" fort, built of stone, brick, and sod, with brick barracks for seventy men, and a cellar under it 65 feet by 20 feet for provisions, etc. It had also a brick officers' quarters, magazine, and guardhouse. The Fort Warren battery was on the south side of Governor's Island, and built of brick, stone, and sod, with a brick guardhouse for fifteen men, and a brick magazine. The battery was to mount fifteen cannon, and to have a blockhouse in its rear. From the heavy earthworks, and the grim citadel which have supplanted the fortifications of long ago, 133 guns, all but nine of which are dismounted, look

frowningly out upon the harbor. Most of them are the Rodman smooth-bore gun, mounted en barbette. It is a most difficult task in dismount these guns from their long-occupied positions, and a most interesting sight to watch the soldiers as, carefully, with the aid of ropes and wooden blocks, they remove the iron monsters from their positions. They are no longer formidable in their present location; but never again will they occupy their old post. From some distant defence they may cannonade with ruthless destruction, free from their long captivity in disuse on an abandoned fort; and this really great military work, for which the nation has appropriated enormous sums of money, then despoiled of its ordnance, must become a picturesque ruin, to go on breathing of mystery, of secret passages, gloomy cells, for idle passers on the harbor steamers. Its crumbling walls, and the great citadel with its scores of deep-set portholes, are like melancholy eyes looking upon the waste and desolation at their feet.

There may a day come, however, when the unoccupied rooms may be utilized. If the United States should ever become involved in war, this island, though useless as a defence, would be most important as a great depot for supplies. Its protected position, close proximity to the city, and its large area, all combine to make it invaluable ter-



Fort Winthrop (Governor's Island), from the Harbor

ritory. Meanwhile, the little children of the Sergeant play about the deserted ramparts, cows graze on the green slopes and on the flats near the antique battery. There remains not a single trace of the island-nursery that was the pride of John and Margaret Winthrop; one gnarled old poplar near the site of the Winthrop house, and a little peach-tree that nestles to the vine-covered porch of the Sergeant's quarters, are all that supplant or suggest the pleasant

orchards and vineyards that the Puritan owner so fondly nourished. Tender memories come to mind of this upright gentleman, who used to lay aside the dignities of his office, and in the short happy days of the New England summer, come here with his little family, and, perhaps, dream of the garden in his old English home, or of the great future that awaited the little metropolis across the narrow span of waters.

Mabel P. Commins.



A PURITAN BOOK-AUCTION IN 1725

SAMUEL GERRISH, the Boston bookmaker and seller of a century and a half and more ago, not only published books, but bought and sold second-hand ones. We have before us one of his catalogues of 1725, autumn auction. It indeed is a curiosity. It offered for sale seven hundred and ninety-five books, assorted as follows: "Books in Folio," 120; "in Quarto," 220; and "in Octavo," 795. This was a special sale. The title-page of the catalogue is as follows:

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—five of them in number. They
read slightly different from the
brief conditions of to-day. With
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Names, and Places of Abode. And if
they do not take away the books they

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The Books may be viewed Three Days before the Sale, at the said Gerrish's Shop.

The sale is to continue every Evening until all are sold.

Among the "Folio" were: "Shepherd on the Parable of the Ten Virgins;" "Rogers on Judges, in 103 Sermons;" "Brown's Enquiries into Vulgar Errors;" "Blome's Geogr.: Description of the World, with coloured Maps;" "Dr. Heylin's Cosmography;" "Howell's Survey of Venice," and "Commonwealth of Oceana." Among the "Quarto" were: "Jackson's Annotations on the Five Books of Moses;" "Paget's Christianography;" "Fox, ect., Fire Brand Quenched;" "Symboleography: The Art or Description of Instruments & Precedents, 2 parts; by W. West, of the Inner Temple, Esq.;" "The Laws concerning Women's Rights;" "Paget's Arrow Against the Separation of the Brownists;" "A Collection of Fast-Sermons, &c., before the House of Commons in 1642, &c.; by a great number of the most Celebrated Divines;

in 7 Volumes." In "Octavo" binding were: "Dr. Bray's Discourse of the Baptismal Covenant," "Allen's State of the Church in Future Ages," "Account of the First Voyages and Discoveries in America," "Penn's Quakerism a Nick Name for Christianity;" "A Seasonable Reprehension of Naked Breasts and Shoulders, with Mr. Baxter's Preface," and "Oldmixon's British Empire in America, 2 vols."

These are only specimens of the almost eight hundred books which were gathered on shelves in Samuel Gerrish's shop in 1725. They parted company at that time. Where did they go? Into whose hands and libraries did they fall? The imagination has here an ample sky for flight. How many are extant to-day? What would be their value to-day in the possession of a Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or Cincinnati bookseller? This auction sale would be a delight to the rising host of librarians to-day. Most of them would be treasured as relics. The burning questions in theology, science, or discovery upon which they treated, no more smoulder. They have been outgrown, passed beyond; but every question has its antiquarian, and these antiquaries would scan this ancient catalogue with all the zest they would one fresh from the stall.

But who attended this "Book-Auction in 1725?" There were "Dry-as-dusts," and "old fogies," in those days; but these very same are among our sharpest-minded students. Without a doubt Cotton Mather was there. His library was already large; his own library, and that of his father, Increase Mather's, who died two years previous, made one of the best private collections in New England. Benjamin Wadsworth may have found time to have been there. He had

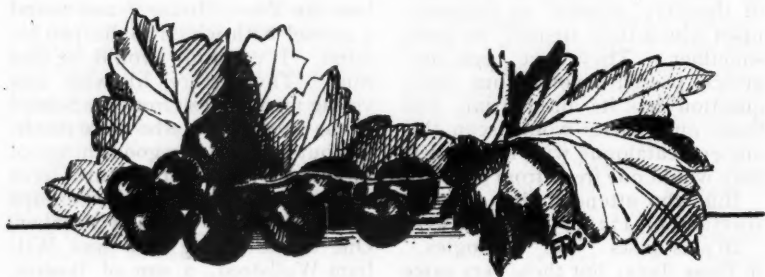
recently been dismissed from the First Church, Boston, to become the President of Harvard College. He may have been present in the interest of the college library, and in that rich and magnificent collection his purchases may be found. Thomas Foxcroft, the young, popular, and gifted colleague of Mr. Wadsworth, and now sole pastor of the First Church, and anxiously seeking a colleague, was present. His ten years' since graduation would enable him to select the books with care. Benjamin Colman doubtless dropped into Gerrish's, with all the ease with which lovers of books stray to the well-burdened counters of to-day. William Cooper, Thomas Thacher, likewise, were on the lookout for a choice bargain. These men doubtless represented many a country minister, whose very distance from Boston would not permit his presence, and, through brotherly intercession, their small libraries increased in number and worth. We wonder if Judge Samuel Sewall hobbled down "to the 'Bunch of Grapes,' just below the Town-House," and found a morsel with which to sharpen his mind. It certainly would be like him. There were likewise two young men, "fresh from the School of the Prophets," who were reaching out after all the good things of literature. In their mature lives their libraries were large. Perhaps this sale added to their number. One of the young men was William Wellsted, a son of Boston, and a candidate for a leading pulpit in the town; the other was Charles Chauncy, who was destined to be one of the widest readers among the clergy of New England in the midst of the last century. They were admired by the people of the First Church, Boston. Each had his friends; but a Fast Day was held. Prayer, instruction, and

exhortation were offered by the grave elders of the church, and a vote was taken, and the decision was in favor of Mr. Chauncy. The will of the Lord be done!! The First Church never saw reason to regret its vote; and as for Mr. Wellsteed, he was speedily settled over a church in town, only too glad to secure his valuable instruction and helpfulness.

As there was only given a specimen of the books offered for sale, so there is only a supposed specimen of the scholarly company who were patrons of this early and celebrated book sale. This class of books would only attract the minds of the best and most cultured. The sale was a great occasion. The literary storehouses of Mr. Rowland Cotton and Mr. Nathaniel Rogers thus were broken to enrich and enlarge the storehouses of yet

other students and faithful ministers of the mid New England times. Two famous names were these,—Cotton and Rogers; allied to the strongest ministerial families of their day. Their ancestry and kinsmen were as famous for the purity of their blood and loins, as for their zeal in behalf of the great Church they served. Their libraries! Where to-day? They, on the wings of the wind, have flown, but for the upbuilding of other minds, and the establishing of other characters. There is a bare possibility of some of them having a lodgment on the shelves of the leading libraries, or in the private collections of students and antiquarians; but wherever they, as men and women, they wrought their work, extended an influence, and pass from the living forces of a busy and onward-moving world.

Anson Titus.



AN AMAZON'S GAME

"God save thee, ancient Mariner!
From the fiends that plague thee thus!
Why look'st thou so?"—"With my cross-bow
I shot the Albatross!"

"TO think that my whereabouts has been found so soon, it is really too bad; I wonder if Elsie could have betrayed me!" and Isabel Dame flung rather pettishly the heather-tinted note on the hall table. She had just come in from a morning canter, the first of the season she had enjoyed in the shady roads of her pretty estate.

Tired of the gayeties that followed Lent, she had run away from "it all," and become ungracious even to her dear friend, Elsie. She was determined to go to her country-house, and be absolutely alone, excepting for the company of the farmer and his wife, her maid, and her beautiful pet Angora cat, that were all as devoted to her as every one who knew her was sure to be. But here, almost the first day of her arrival, was a letter finding its way to her exile in a legitimate way. Ah, yes! Elsie had proved faithless, that was evident. This is how the letter ran:

"BOSTON, June 1, 1895.

"DEAREST ISABEL:

"Did you think, naughty girl, to escape us in this shameful manner? We will forgive your desertion if you will join our coaching-party for Tuesday next. The Aldens, Fairfields, Dexters, you, Tom, and I, comprise the party. I won't take a refusal; come to my house with Marie, and that precious Bébe; they can remain here while we are off, and it will save the bother of opening your house.

"Lovingly,

"KATHARINE GLOVER.

"P. S.—I forgot to say that Jack Eggleston has come home. The steamer arrived late Saturday, the day you left town. Tom has persuaded him to join the ride.

"K. G."

Isabel hastily mounted the broad polished stairs to her room, her silver spur making an angry little click at each step. Impatiently she drew off her mannish gloves, and without waiting to exchange her habit for a more comfortable house gown, sat down at the carved old secretary, and, seizing a pen forthwith wrote the following:

"Impossible, my dear Katharine, to enjoy with you the delightful excursion. I am determined to be a recluse for a time.

"I. D."

"James can take this over to the village this afternoon," she said, as she addressed the envelope in her clear round hand. But as oftentimes happens, a reaction came after her hasty judgment. Perhaps the exquisite luncheon was partly accountable, for it seemed more than usually delicious after her ride, with its fresh country appetizers; and perhaps Bébe with his soothing purr, as he nestled close to his devoted young mistress's elbow, had something to do with it. Anyway, this resolute young woman became tenderer in the thoughts of the friends she had left. She even sent Marie to hunt up the neglected note, and read it over between her nibbles of the luscious strawberries.

"I suppose, Bébe," said she, looking around at the cat that sat in a high-chair which had formerly had the honor of holding his young mistress in this very apartment, "I suppose I ought to be happy that I have so many dear, good, true-hearted friends."

Bébe blinked, and assumed the unconcerned air of a well-bred cat



Bébe

that knows he has been discovered with traces of cream on the ends of his graceful whiskers.

"Yes, you need not confirm it; I know I ought, and I believe I am. Shall we go back, Bébe, and be forgiven?"

Bébe thus addressed, tried to take his eyes from the silver cream-jug, but failed, and received a gentle twitch on his ribbon to arouse him from his pretended abstraction.

"I don't believe you are listening to me," said Isabel reproachfully. "Do you remember Jack, Bébe?"

Oh yes, of course, the Angora remembered Jack.

"Well, he has come back," said Isabel, pensively. "He used to be fond of you, Bébe."

The cat looked modestly at his mistress, as if he disclaimed the compliment, by saying, "It was you, not I!"

Isabel blushed, and the meal was finished in silence.

On going to her room later she saw the answer she had written staring coolly at her from her desk. She destroyed it, saying to herself, "They all know before this that I am here, and I can have no peace. Besides, they may think I am afraid to meet Jack if I refuse." So she scribbled a brief note of acceptance, and despatched James with it to the village.

Two days after, Isabel, rather regretfully, took the train for Boston, and with her Marie and Bébe, the latter looking from his basket with the dignified air of a protector. So rapturously was she greeted on her arrival by her hostess, and Elsie, — who flew over from Beacon Hill to see her, — that she had not the heart to make reproaches for the latter's treachery.

"What hour do we start?" she asked Mrs. Glover that evening, as the two ladies were making the preparations necessary for the tomorrow's trip.

"Tom says at eight sharp, but I



"I suppose, Bébe," said she, looking around at the cat that sat in a high-chair which had formerly had the honor of holding his young mistress in this very apartment"

think it will be nearer nine. Is it not a pity Elsie's father must have one of his ill turns at this time. They always come with unfailing regularity when the poor child plans any pleasure that must take her away from him. Jack, she tells me, called on her two nights ago; rather soon, wasn't it, after his arrival. I have always thought since you refused him that he might take Elsie."

Isabel made no answer; she was busy packing her portmanteau, and her back was turned to her friend.

"Oh! I forgot to tell you we have had an addition to our party since I wrote you. An Englishman, Mr. Robsart, a friend of the Dexters, is going. Tom says he is a fine fellow, has an estate in Warwickshire, and is a great sportsman. Tom met him at the Parchment Club. You will like him, I am sure, Isabel."

"No doubt," Isabel rejoined, rather abruptly.

The next morning, after an early breakfast, the start was made from McClark's stable. Isabel, the pretty deserter, was perched on the high box seat beside Tom Glover, and they made a gallant pair; she, in her light top-coat, as the day was cool for the season, and her smart sailor-hat, sat erect beside her host, whose stalwart figure was firmly set up, while his alert grasp skilfully guided the "four-in-hand."

Away they rolled out of the city, through the Fens, whose beautiful wild woodside contrasted charmingly with the smooth even walks and drives; nor did they make a stop until they reached the picturesque old town of Sudbury. Here they made a halt, and partook of the dainty luncheon brought along.

It was Jack who was at hand first to assist Isabel to dismount

from the coach. At the start she had greeted him among others, thinking as she offered her hand with a conventional phrase or two of welcome how much more mature and manly his appearance had become during the year's absence. His expression was more thoughtful, "Probably due," thought Isabel, "to the study of perfect angles and correct divisions that are so necessary to his tiresome work."

Jack was an architect, and the year abroad had been mostly spent in faithful application to the study of his profession, though many of Isabel's and Jack's friends had sagely whispered that the trip was not altogether on this account. He had no need to go abroad for study when his bachelor-uncle—the best architect in Boston—was eager to have his nephew enter his office as a junior partner. They agreed furthermore that Jack *had* been too impetuous in his suit. He should have waited until Isabel had tasted freedom longer. A young girl, with splendid health, advanced ideas as to the sphere of woman, and a large fortune just coming to her control on her twenty-first birthday, was not to be caged so easily, especially by so conservative, hard-headed a man as Jack Eggleston was considered to be. So these lookers-on ruminated, and awaited developments with interest and patience.

Their surmises in regard to Isabel had been quite correct, perhaps because hers was a nature easily analyzed. A frank, generous, high-spirited girl, with all her caprices she was as readily understood as a guileless child. She was as yet remarkable only in her aspirations; her soul had but just escaped the bondage of boarding-school tenure, and it needed some genial influence, broader experience, and wise

direction to expand it. But now it knew no confines, nor cared for any, but soared untrammelled. The world's estimate of her wooer, however, had been wrong, as it is apt to be of him who has a quiet concentrated nature.

Reserved, it is true he was, perhaps what is called "conservative" in some ways, though the latter trait did not enter with his feelings towards Isabel. With all his loyalty he had loved her, and loved her still. Her wilfulness never excited his condemnation, her sweet waywardness was to him but childish impulse that was a proof of her sincerity. He knew when too late that he had made an error in declaring his love, but a wish to protect her had overmastered his discretion, and he had gained nothing. Still his keen eyes told him the year's liberty had not spoiled her. She was the same ingenuous girl he had left, and "when the womanly repose that must sometime come to her appears, what a grand creature she will be," Jack thought, as he watched her and young Robsart animatedly discussing the merits of the leaders as they were brought forth from the stables after a bite and rub-down.

Their destination was Lenox, and they were to stop on the way in the most attractive towns to rest for the night, thus making the journey occupy several days. At Lenox the party was to disband, the Dexters to remain there in their country-house with their guest the Englishman; the Aldens, Fairfields, and the Glovers, to go on to Newport, and the coach be driven back by the Glover's coachman. Isabel had determined to refuse all her friends' invitations, either to stay in Lenox or go to Newport; she intended to take the train back, and carry off Elsie, however she might resist, to her country-house,

and effectually punish the spoiled dear father, who demanded such endless sacrifices from his uncomplaining daughter.

Nothing could be more inspiring or lovely than the drive through the fertile middle section of the State where lay their route. Through Middlesex into Worcester County they drove, leaving the Atlantic townships with their east winds and level roads to approach the rolling hills of the central highlands that form the watershed between the fertile Connecticut valley and the coast. As they neared the well-kept farms that border the river itself, with their level green plains of rich yielding soil, new beauties unfolded. Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke greeted them from their isolated dual positions, like one summit cut in twain by the endless flowing of calm but resistless waters. It was at dusk one evening when they stopped at a hotel in a town within sight of these friendly peaks that Isabel saw with misgivings, from the general gala-like air, that some kind of an evening festivity was in progress. She hoped that it was not a dance; musicals were bad enough at these resorts, but dances were to her positively promiscuous, and she did not care for dancing under any circumstances. A repugnance, born of late, for such frivolities, led her to eschew them all. Why had she not kept to her first determination, and remained at "Oak Glen." There she could have been free to ride or delve in the soil like a Norman peasant, if she should have so willed. Ah, well! she would not have met Allan Robsart, who had been during the trip imparting more of the English enthusiasm for out-of-door sport that had seized her of late. From the start they

had been good comrades. He had seemed to understand this venturesome girl, who scorned to seek the shelter of the coach in a thunder-gust, or to be dizzied at some steep in the road. She was unlike any of the other American women he had met.

"Do you shoot, Miss Dame?" he had asked her one morning, as she sat by his side on the box, while he was driving through a woody road. A frightened hare had just scurried across the lane, and disappeared in the willows that bordered either side with their green swaths.

"No," said Isabel, regretfully, "I have often wished to learn, but whenever I have proposed the idea to my women friends, they have been horrified. I believe Boston society would ostracize a hunting woman."

"What a pity," said Robsart, compassionately. "I am certain you would be a splendid marks-woman. You have the clear head, courage, and strong arm necessary. Why cannot we practice a little at Southdown? I have my gun-case with me. We can arrange a target in some secluded spot, where none of our party will be likely to run across us."

"How good you are," assented Isabel, piqued with curiosity, and ambitious to achieve a novel accomplishment. "They will be too busy at golf to criticise us, or too timid to come within remonstrating distance if they hear the shots. Once armed I can defy them,"—and the girl laughed merrily at the vision of her friends running precipitately off the field when they saw this determined woman leveling her gun. She had confided the little scheme to Jack, and he had gravely smiled in a non-committal manner; but secretly thought her, with her jaunty and nimrodish

air, more bewitching than ever. Jack had never held a gun except once at a reception as a Son of the Revolution.

Katharine Glover tapped on Isabel's door, at the Southdown Hotel, soon after their arrival.

"Come in," called Isabel. She stood before the glass arranging her hair, that had been put high under her hat for the ride, in low and soft coils that suited her well-shaped head and features.

"Don't put on that dress, dear," said Katharine, pointing to the simple gown on the bed. "Tom has just come up and says the Marchingtons are here, and have planned a little hop to celebrate our arrival. It is so late we can go directly from dinner to the Pavilion. Now look your prettiest;" and the little matron bustled off to impart the news to the other ladies. Isabel sighed, and slowly donned evening dress. She was disinclined to take part in the gayeties. How did people find amusement in hopping about like machinery-worked dolls? She had outgrown such vanities. But she was a fair picture when she entered the dining-hall, last of all, wearing an evening dress of black tulle that contrasted with her white skin, slightly flushed by the sun; and though she did not dance many times, she could not but enjoy the one waltz she had with Jack. They had always danced so well together.

Early next morning the target-practice began. The two armed conspirators had risen early, and, after a hasty bite in the deserted breakfast-room, had gone stealthily forth to a field sufficiently removed from the hotel. They were accompanied by the amiable hotel proprietor, who had been let into the secret. They found the target already erected, with the black and white paint on it still wet.

Isabel wore her golf suit, that her movements might be unrestricted, and Robsart looked the proper thing for shooting, in tweed hunting-suit.

He explained at length the working of the finely-made gun that Isabel was to handle, finally raising it to his shoulder and sending a ball straight to the round black spot in the centre of the block. Isabel took the gun from him, and with a naively serious but assured air of ease which was plainly but a very conscious effort to control her nervousness, raised it and fired. The landlord, who had kept a discreet distance during this last manoeuvre, ran up to the target. No second mark was visible.

"You did not take good aim," said Robsart. "Don't hurry; this is long range for a beginner; aim a little below the centre." The second shot did hit the outer ring, and Isabel was made happy by the encomiums of her teacher. They practiced for two hours; then the distressing gesticulations of the ladies from the hotel piazza touched their hearts. Either the shots had aroused them, or the landlord had exposed their whereabouts. "You had better return and allay their fears," said Jack, coming across the field; "the poor women are quite sure you are wounded."

So the trio returned, Isabel still enthusiastically shouldering her gun and proudly showing Jack her score. For several mornings after this she returned thus flushed with triumph, for she was fast becoming an expert. It was simply that Isabel in this, as in everything else she undertook, became wholly absorbed, and gave her best powers. An Amazon suit was now clearly her due, her novitiate having been passed. Very trim it was to be in its make-up, for she had sent sketches which Jack had made of

the same to her tailor, with instructions to have the costume finished on her return. There were leather leggings, a jaunty skirt, and a belted jacket, with a fore-and-aft shooting-cap, that made a most fetching and comfortable rig. She was impatient to don it and start on the warpath in her own estate, English-fashion.

The journey had now reached the most picturesque section of the



"The Amazon's suit was a pronounced success"—p. 514

State,—the beautiful scenery of Berkshire County. The rugged mountains clustered in a continuous chain, like wandering children parted from the Green Mountain parent stem; sunny farms huddled in the valleys, and here and there the pretentious house of a summer resident, that was out of harmony with the natural beauty of its surroundings. Sometimes, when the climb up some steep hill would

make the long-limbed horses stretch every muscle to the task, those who were equal to out-of-door sprinting would dismount and make the ascent by foot. The young huntress never failed to be one of the pedestrians, and, with the attentive Englishman, would often take a wood-cutter's path, meeting the coach again on the main road of the mountain side. Occasional shots would be heard locating these marauders, who would appear triumphantly with their booty of, perhaps, a soft-coated squirrel, while once Robsart brought a handsome fox, with a coat glinting with a reddish lustre.

When, finally, Lenox was reached, so used had the gentle ladies become to this craze of the brave and fair Isabel, that she had been imperceptibly transformed before their very eyes, from a monster of cruelty into an intrepid Diana, though none of them had ventured to follow her on her marches.

It was with genuine regret that, at the journey's end, Robsart parted from his beautiful pupil, and Isabel knew that something would be missing when this *cameraderie*, simple and *sans ceremonie*, should be ended.

She pitied him for the boredom of the social life of Lenox, and she exulted at the liberty of her actions that permitted her to refuse her friends' entreaties to stay. Isabel's actions never gave grievous offence to her loving friends. It was impossible to meet her frank, outspoken and loyal sentiments with pouted bickerings, or even amiable fault-finding. She was too irresistibly charming and genuine for this.

Her journey home was not solitary, however. Jack had taken this jaunt so soon after his homecoming that a hundred things required his return. The heat was

intense, and the cars seemed suffocating with their stuffy closeness, after the exhilarating mountain air, as the two young people started for home.

Just as the train was about to move off, a boy brought into the car a gun, enclosed in its brown canvas covering, which he handed to Isabel with a card. She read: "Mr. Allan Edgar Robsart, with the compliments of a gratified teacher."

"So you are still to wage war on your return?" said Jack. "I never knew before you had an atom of cruelty in your make-up. What an interesting study you are, with your many-sided and bewildering composition."

"Sugar and spice and everything nice, that's what little girls are made of," quoted Isabel, saucily. They chatted in a light vein until the end of their journey. Jack did so with an effort. It was hard for this serious young fellow to wear a mask, especially before this girl, whom he loved with all the strength of his rare nature.

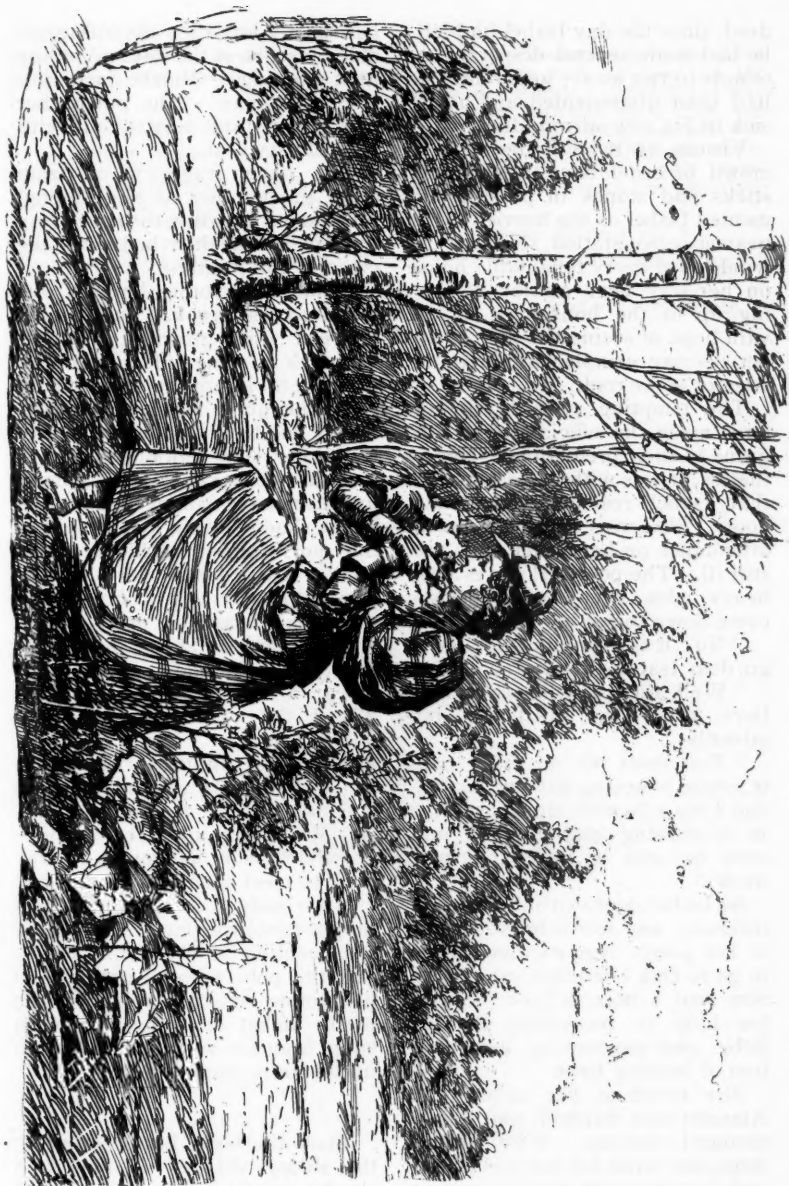
"You are surely not going down to-night?" said he, as they neared the city.

"Oh, no; I shall stay with Elsie to-night, and take her with me to Oak Glen to-morrow."

They parted at the station, and Isabel drove to Katharine Glover's home, to transfer her little family for a night's stay with her friend. A policeman was just leaving the side door, where Timmins, the butler, stood. Isabel caught the words, "Oh, I've got the description all right; but he's not to be found round here."

Marie had seen her mistress from an upper window, and met her at the door with the direful news that Bébe had, the day before, escaped from her watchful care, and no trace could be found of him. In-

"Notably the polished gun dropped into the moss, and the poor pet was gathered to his young mistress's breast"



deed, since the day Isabel had left, he had made several desperate attempts to run away; apparently he had been discontented and homesick in his new surroundings.

Visions of Bébe flying from a crowd of cruel boys, armed with sticks and stones, in pursuit, tormented Isabel as she hurried to the nearest police-station, scanning the windows of every tenable house on her way, even anxiously looking up to the housetops, in the vain hope of seeing the face of her pet peering complacently over the edge of some roof.

The tempting rewards she offered made the officials most sanguine in their predictions. Nevertheless, it was with a heavy heart that Isabel reached her friend's door. Elsie was up-stairs, yet in attendance on her father, who was still ill. The poor girl's eyes were heavy with sleeplessness as she came down to see her friend.

"No; it is impossible for me to go, dear Isabel, till papa is better."

"Well, then, I will stay and relieve you," said Isabel, determinedly.

"You must not do that; papa is averse to seeing any one but me, and I must be with him constantly. It is nothing alarming; I may even be able to visit you next week."

So Isabel, deprived of her friend's intimacy, and sorrowful at the loss of her pretty Angora, determined to go to Oak Glen that very night. She sent a note to Jack, begging his help in recovering the lost Bébe, and announcing her intention of leaving town.

She found at her tailor's the Amazon suit finished, and a pronounced success. With all her woes, she could not but feel elated, and her buoyant spirits were on the increase until, when she reached her home at twilight, she

had partly forgotten the disagreeable episodes of the day. And the next morning—Oh, the inconsistency of woman!—she put on her new toggery and started out with bloodthirsty zeal.

The sweet fragrance of damp earth greeted her as she entered the woods. Tingling through every fibre of her healthy body was the craze of the huntress.

A dauntless young Amazon, she leapt across brooks, and peered between thick-growing branches in search of some hidden creature. For several hours she strode about until the quest seemed hopeless, when, suddenly, a distant object made her stop motionless for an instant. A few rods away a hare, unconscious of danger, had paused in the shadow of an oak to sniff at the moist air or nibble at some tender leaf. Isabel levelled her gun with merciless accuracy, and a moment later the pretty white creature lay still at the foot of the giant oak. As Isabel approached, a fearful anxiety came over her. The gaunt, white length had a familiar look. "Could it be?" she thought, running forward, each step seeming a mighty effort, as in a dream. Yes; it was the homesick Bébe, the wanderer, that hungry and footsore had found his way back to meet such cruel slaughter.

Noiselessly the polished gun dropped into the moss, the heated steel cooling in the moist sward, and the poor pet was gathered to his young mistress's breast, the pretty jacket receiving a crimson stain from the wound half hidden in the white, rumpled fur.

That afternoon James drove to the sleepy village. A long and slender parcel (with a white card tied on its brown canvas covering, and bearing this address: "Mr.

Allan E. Robsart, Lenox, Mass.") reposed innocently beside him, and in his pocket were two letters. In one :

"OAK GLEN, July 1, 1895.

"DEAR MR. ROBSART :

"You were very good to give me the fine gun; but I no longer have my former interest for shooting. Therefore, I send it by express, with many thanks. The Amazon suit was a wretched misfit.

"Yours sincerely,

"ISABEL DAME."

And the other :

"DEAR JACK :

"I am very lonesome here, and have decided to go back to town on the Wednesday morning train. I will stay with Aunt Millicent until Elsie can return with me. Will you not call while I am in town? I have a sorrowful tale to tell you of poor Bébe. Please, have the search for him abandoned.

"Yours sincerely,

"ISABEL DAME."

Mabel C. Pelletier.



WOMEN'S CLUBS

Conducted by Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz

FROM Marcus Aurelius we have an injunction, in effect like this:

As the wise workman has his implements ever at hand, ready for use, so dost thou have thy principles ready for deciding the correctness of all proceedings. Now every right proceeding, however trifling, cannot be otherwise than in accordance with universal principles, or laws, as the tiniest atom cannot hold itself together without fulfilling the general law of attraction; and Emerson tells us, "The whirling bubble in the brook admits us to the secrets of the mechanism of the sky." So the Waltham Women's Club, that small bubble of humanity,—mere froth in the estimation of the reverend gentleman of Brooklyn, who asks: "Did you ever read in the Bible of a woman being in Heaven? I don't believe there is a woman there now, or ever will be. They will go back into their original state, whence they were taken by their Creator. When Christ said that there would be no marriages in Heaven, but that all should be as the angels, I believe He meant there were no such creatures as women in that world of blessedness and song. Women were made for the glory of man, and man for the glory of God." An old, familiar statement, this last, though we may well query if its authors could find at hand "*principles*" for its justification. But the Waltham Women's Club, in bringing together its sister clubs, on a recent occasion, was unconsciously fulfilling that universal law of *oneness*, or togetherness, which from planetary systems to atoms, inclusive, holds all life in its keeping. "All things work *together*," and at

the earliest date on record the morning stars sang *together*.

The club season was over, the last yearly reception had been held, but no picnic had yet been offered, and in the harmonious month of June representatives from nearly a dozen clubs were ready, and glad, to "flock" for an occasion promising not only an inning, but an outing.

Just where was it to be? Island Grove? A real island? all surrounded by water? how reached? boating up Charles River? how shall we know the way?—were some of the questions asked, as friend met friend on entering the Fitchburg train from its several stations. The rather general directions, "Follow the most intelligent-looking company of women," proved a safe one, though needless, as the cordial *receivers* at the station took us in friendly charge, and guided us safely to a most charming spot, not quite an island, but with the Charles River doing its best to make it so, and a grove, and a roomy pavilion in circular shape, having seats all the way round, and between these and the canopy-roof very wide space; thus, with the water so close about, it was almost like being on shipboard, and a blithesome little steamcraft was in readiness to make the seeming a reality.

The purpose of the *togetherness* was delightfully carried out by the various groups and twos, shifting and drifting, and the enthusiasm and inspiration visible in the eager faces showed that what was being told was worth the hearing, and made the enclosure seem a veritable thought-exchange for the day,—the kind which, in the light ages, will take

the place of the present stock-exchange. For we have the testimony of Froude that, "The best thing we can do for one another is to freely exchange thought." In the good time coming we shall *invest* in excellence, and draw our *interest* from priceless ideas and all the higher knowledges!

The picnicking proper transpired at noontime at the tables appointed therefor; but, though sociability prevailed and the merry jest went round, yet, by keeping an ear open at the right or left, one could learn that still, in varied forms, is being asked that query of old,—what is Truth?

Adjoining to the Pavilion we found the seats arranged audience-fashion, and this, with the flower and plant-bedecked platform, and a presiding officer and secretary, seemed to promise an aftertaste of what had served its time and finished its course, though it might well have been called the regular affair *thawed out*; the general air of festivity, and the *all-out-doors*, together with the absence of reports and rulings, and the variety given by the introduction of songs and recitations, and, above all, by the presence of a number of gentlemen,—special guests,—betokening a very unusual laxity of procedure. The verses, "Should all my Ships Come Home from Sea," which drew so much applause on their own account, and from their fine rendering, were given by Miss Maude Banks, a niece and namesake of the actress.

The exclusiveness of the above-quoted Reverend was even exceeded by John Milton, who suggested an improved plan whereby the Creator could just as well have created men angelic here on earth, leaving women out of the creative scheme altogether:

"Oh, why did God create at last
This novelty on earth, this fair defect
Of nature, and not fill the world at once
With men as angels, without feminine?"

These views were evidently not

shared by the Waltham clergymen, who endorsed by their presence a gathering of "feminine"—perhaps after earth life to go back to their original state!—and who were not only present, but spoke, and not only spoke, but spoke to the glory of the women and of their club; believed the latter to be doing a good work in the community; liked to have their wives belong; were glad to be allowed the privilege of even one afternoon's attendance. They went still further; they were willing women should vote. Now if the shepherds thus stray from the old-customed paths, who is to answer for the flocks?

This question, however, seemed in no wise to disturb the smooth flow of the proceedings. The president of the Detroit Women's Club was present, and expressed her gratification in being thus enabled to learn something of Eastern clubs and club representatives. Some of the latter spoke of the value of clubs to members, and through them to homes and to the community in general. It was declared that whatever of fine thought thereby gained, or of noble impulse aroused, must inevitably be felt in the homes. An undoubtedly true statement; for all improvement there, whether in kitchen, nursery, or around the evening lamp, is effected by mind, and this is in a special manner the working-ground of women's clubs.

A great deal is said of the responsibilities of women as home-makers, and as child-trainers. From every direction—press, pulpit, and platform—these are so persistently and eloquently urged upon women, that it might be supposed all the children in the land were half-orphaned,—left to the sole charge of one parent. But while no less should be said of women's home responsibilities, a great deal more needs to be said of men's. Mothers' Meetings have been considered of first importance, but why not Fathers' Meetings? Many

of the home topics, once the special concern of mothers' meetings, are now made the subjects of earnest consideration at women's clubs. Is there any reason why men also should not hold council concerning the wise guidance of their children, and the many vital matters pertaining to home life? Until their own gatherings shall have some such high purpose, it would seem fitting that they show some hesitancy in deriding those of women, a great deal more, in fact, than is now shown in newspaper columns and elsewhere.—What God has joined, let not man put asunder. The ideal club will be composed of both sexes,—the natural, and therefore divine, family arrangement. Men whose day is filled in with business cares and worries, need, equally with women, these weekly opportunities for the culture of faculties other and higher than are used in their daily avocations, need them as helps to themselves, and also in home-making—so surely the equal concern of both men and women. They should be united in these higher pursuits, and this not because they are alike, but for just the opposite reason: because they are different. In the great and splendid human force the masculine and feminine are complements of each other.

Says Edward Maitland: "And so it has come, that, divorced from its due companionship, England's masculine energy has insisted upon operating independently of its indispensable mate and counterpoise, England's feminine sympathy. . . . In the new Church of the Regeneration woman will be both a prophet and a priest, by the pure light of her intuitions. . . . Does the true inner significance of the woman's movement at length begin to dawn upon us? . . . Is the idea of a regeneration in Church and State and society, in which Religion and Science and Conduct shall go hand in hand, wholly absurd,—a regeneration in which

woman shall minister, not to door-keepers and chairmen merely, but as prophets and priests. Before Phœbus Apollo, is Aurora; before Horus, Isis; before Buddha, Mais; before Christ, Mary. But the woman does more than precede the man. No rivalry is possible between two whose functions are essentially distinct. To her belongs the suggestion and inspiration which prompt his first great work. Hers is the glory of the inauguration; of her the Gospel is born; from her lips the Christ takes the bidding for his first miracle. She it is who by virtue of her keener sympathies perceives that the people are athirst for a wine that shall be better, sweeter, purer than any that they have yet tasted."

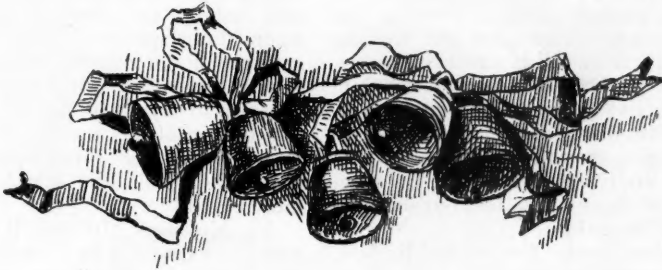
The great midsummer event of Boston the present year acquaints us with what we may safely call the largest "Club" in the world,—that of the "Society of Christian Endeavor." It is doing that long-needed work,—uniting the Ideal with the Practical; Religion with every-day life; Heavenliness with worldliness. For long and dreary years has religion been preached away from us, and associated chiefly with a future state of existence; clearly a wrong done us, since its message is peace on earth and good will to all mankind. We have "endeavored" to sing and to preach, to pray the world into goodness; now we are going to endeavor to *do* what all these shall inspire. Everybody is to render a service to somebody, brighten somebody's life, encourage and assist somebody. The very wish and thought so widely extended, will work wonders in the way of creating an atmosphere of Love and Peace. The Society has already obtained such a hold that 250,000 children in the English-speaking world are trying to do "as Jesus would like to have them," and this is but a small part of its work.

It is idle to say that women alone,

or men alone, could have secured such results. These, however, it should be said, have not been gained wholly by uniting the two forces, but also by a more extended application of the Grand Law of *Oneness*, or Togetherness, spoken of at the beginning as a universal principle variously manifested in the world of

nature and the world of humanity.

The same number of individuals, earnestly as they might endeavor, could scarcely have begun to effect what has been accomplished by the united effort of a host, working with one heart and one mind under a common leadership, and inspired with a common enthusiasm.



BOSTON FROM A TRILBY POINT OF VIEW

"In good sooth, my masters, this is no door.
Yet is it a little window, that looketh upon a great world."

HAVE you ever partaken of refreshment in an underground or below-the-pavement café? One such I have in mind—a palatial hall of white marble, with an array of glittering mirrors on all sides, as if to compensate, by the multiplication of the interior, for the exclusion of the world outside.

The observant and thoughtful diner at this café may enjoy a pleasant feature of the feast which he will not find on the menu, and for which he will not have to settle at the cashier's desk. For, as the leisurely philosopher sits waiting the arrival of his various courses, the world resolves itself for him into a symposium of feet.

Through a narrow band of glass fringing the top of the snowy walls, the multitude thronging the pavement above is visible, but only below the ankle.

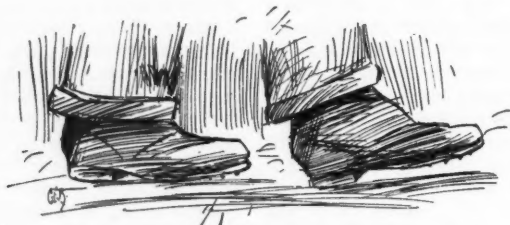
Feet, feet, feet,—the tireless, never-ending tide flows on! It reminds one of all sorts of great conceptions, of the progress of nations, of the advance of civilization, until one is lost in the depths of such large speculations and comes to the surface again with a struggle,

only to find the procession of feet above still filing on.

Tramp, tramp; clatter, clatter; tap, tap, they march, shuffle, and trip by. There is a certain fascination in watching them and reading the characters of individuals by the expression, as it were, of their pedal extremities. It might be called the art of *pedistry* in rivalry of that of *palmistry*. Why not?

There goes a pair of dusty, hobnailed organs of locomotion. See how solidly the great sole is set upon the pavement! The thick column of the mighty ankle, the broad, square toe, the heavy heel, all seem to say: "We are the burden-bearers of this world. We are the solid, living foundations on which the whole airy fabric of society is built."

Ah, Monsieur Hobnail, it is too true. Without you "hewers of wood and drawers of water," where would be the dreamers, the poets, the philosophers? Ay, where are they, when there is an upheaval of the foundations, and the Hobnail is on top with dynamite and gunpowder to carry on his deadly work?



"There goes a pair of dusty, hobnailed organs of locomotion"



"Through a narrow band of glass fringing the top of the snowy walls, the multitude thronging the pavement above is visible, but only below the ankle"



"The heel is just high enough to give it a coquettish air"

But the Hobnail in this case hurries on unheeding, and in the precise spot where his colossal proportions had been set there steps the daintiest, bronze-hued little Cinderella slipper. The heel is just high enough to give it a coquettish air, and the trim little bow on top does not hide the arching instep.

The current of the observer's thought swerves back into pleasant channels. For where is the philosopher so astute that he is insensible to the charming curves of a woman's ankle?

Next shuffles along a small, stubby, much-worn foot-covering. It is altogether a shabby little specimen of its kind, ripped in the seams, and down at the heel. But there is a knowing look in the twist of the ankle, and the turned-up toes have a man-of-the-world air, as if they had stubbed up against the rough side of life. One

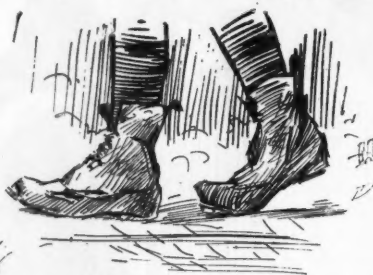
guard for appearances.

The foot within, while not small, is shapely, and the firm muscles show self-controlled strength instead of brute ponderousness.

In an instant the shining heel has flashed past this "little window looking out upon the

world." The philosopher murmurs something inaudible and returns dreamily to his *pâté de foie gras*.

Mary A. Winston.



"The turned-up toes have a man-o'-the-world air"



"The firm muscles show self-controlled strength"

does not need to hear the nasal salute: "'Herald,' 'Globe,' and 'Journal,'" to recognize the newsboy's pedal property. He has his history written on his feet, if not on his forehead.

Hard on his steps follows a foot which surely hails from the very antipodes of the hobnail quarter. The shoe is neatly polished, showing a seemingly re-

THE NECESSITY FOR ARMORIES (No. VI.)

IT is fitting that notice should be taken of the Military Academy at West Point,—the National Armory, in which, even during the Revolution, it was designed that the officers to command our militia volunteers should be drilled and educated, and in regard to the value of which the veteran soldier, Gen. Winfield Scott, used the following commendatory words:

"I give it as my fixed opinion that but for our graduated Cadets the war between the United States and Mexico might, and probably would, have lasted some four or five years, with, in its first half, more defeats than victories falling to our share; whereas, in less than two campaigns, we conquered a great country, and a peace, without the loss of a single battle or skirmish."

The idea of establishing this National Military Academy dates back to an early period in the history of our government; indeed, it may be said that at the very outset of our struggle for independence it forced its claims upon the attention of our leading men.

On the 20th of September, 1776, the Continental Congress appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Sherman, Gerry, and Lewis, in accordance with a resolution of the same date, "to repair to Headquarters, near New York, to inquire into the state of the army, and the best means of supplying its wants;" and on the 3d of October of the same year this committee submitted a report, from which the following extracts are germane to the subject in view:

"The committee appointed," etc.,

"arrived at camp on the 24th of September, and after three days' conference with the general officers, and an interview with many of the staff, we found the following to be a statement of the facts: . . . Some of the troops in camp were badly officered, and not subject to the command, which good troops ought ever to be. The Articles of War and General Orders were frequently transgressed, and the Commander-in-Chief had the mortification to see that some of his officers, instead of suppressing disorderly behavior, encouraged the soldiers by their examples to plunder and commit other offences, or endeavored to screen from just punishment by partial trials."

These, and other practices and evils, so deeply impressed the committee with the importance of having officers of known honor, ability, and education, to officer the regiments, that they earnestly called on the States to resort to more effective measures for the purpose; and among many resolutions then adopted, the following is to be found:

"Resolved, that the Board of War be directed to prepare a Continental Laboratory and a Military Academy, and provide the same with proper officers. . . ."

The committee, while at the camp, among others, conferred with Col. Henry Knox, of the Artillery, and this distinguished officer furnished them with "Hints for the improvement of the Artillery of the United States," from which the following extract is taken, in the belief that it is the

earliest record of a plan for the United States Military Academy, bearing any resemblance in its design to the one that now exists :

" . . . And as officers can never act with confidence until they are masters of their profession, an academy established on a liberal plan would be of the utmost service to the continent, where the whole theory and practice of fortification and gunnery should be taught ; to be nearly on the same plan as that at Woolwich, making allowance for the difference in circumstances; a place to which our enemies are indebted for the superiority of their artillery to all who have opposed them."

Three days after this advice was furnished, and two days before the committee submitted their report, the following entry is found on the Journal of Congress :

" Resolved, that a committee of five be appointed to prepare and bring in a plan of a military academy at the army."

And the members chosen under this resolution were Messrs. Hooper, Lynch, Wythe, Williams, and J. Adams.

It does not appear that this committee ever reported, or that any further active measures were ever devised to carry out the intention so clearly disclosed and so distinctly recognized as necessary to the welfare of the army, until the termination of the Revolutionary War. But preparation for it followed very quickly after ; for, on the eleventh day of April, 1783, the same day on which the proclamation for a cessation of hostilities was adopted in Congress, Col. Alexander Hamilton, the Chairman of the Committee for the Arrangement of Peace, communicated to the General-in-Chief a wish to be

furnished with his opinion as to what ought to constitute a proper establishment during peace.

This request was laid before the officers of the army, then encamped at Newburg and New Windsor, who were requested to report to the Commander, in writing, their views ; and, guided by the experience of eight years in active field-service, the necessity for a military academy was not overlooked in the voluminous papers these officers filed.

Brigadier-General Huntington declared that, " West Point has been held as the key to the United States. The British viewed it in the same light, and will, it is presumed, keep their eye upon it as long as they regret the loss of the country, or have a passion for power and conquest."

West Point, he said, was exposed to a *coup-de-main*, and ought, therefore, to be always in a complete condition of defence. With a little more expense than that of maintaining a garrison of five or six hundred men, it might be made a safe deposit where every military article might be kept in good order and repair ; and with a small additional expense an academy might be instituted there, for instruction in all the branches of the military art.

Col. Timothy Pickering, Quartermaster-General of the army, after combating the idea of instituting academies for military purposes at the different arsenals in the United States, a scheme that had found favor with some of the officers, said : " If anything like a military academy in America be practicable at this time, it must be founded on the permanent military establishment for our frontier arsenals and forts, and the wants of the States, separately, of officers to command the defences on their sea-coasts."

"On that principle it might be expedient to establish a military school or academy at West Point. And in order that a competent number of young gentlemen might be induced to become students thereat, it might be made a rule that vacancies in the standing regiments should be supplied thence; those few instances excepted, where it would be just to promote a very meritorious sergeant.

"For this end, the number which should be judged requisite to supply vacancies in the standing regiments might be fixed, and that of the students admitted with a view to filling them be accordingly limited.

"They might be allowed subsistence at the public expense. If any other youth desired to pursue the same studies at the military academy they might be admitted, but subsist themselves.

"Those students should be instructed in what is usually called military discipline, tactics, and the theory and practice of gunnery and fortification. The Commandant, and one or two other officers of the standing regiments, and the Engineers, making West Point their general residence, would be the Masters of the Academy; and the Inspector-General superintend the whole."

All these wise suggestions, so closely related to what was afterwards actually carried into effect, were not productive of any immediate results, but they did not fail to arrest the attention of our legislators and statesmen of that day, on the general subject of military education.

The events through which they had but recently passed had taught them that, although the ordinary, subordinate, and mechanical duties of a soldier and officer might be

performed without especial training, the higher class of duties, and the capacity for command, could only be understood and exercised by those whose intellectual faculties had been carefully cultivated. Stern trials had convinced them that the common interpretation of the axiom, "Knowledge is power," significant and important as it is, was not its noblest and worthiest meaning.

Power over matter, and over the minds of others, is not the choicest gift of knowledge, enviable and glorious though it be; it is in truth a dangerous gift. But power over the mind of its own possessor, purifying and elevating it, subduing to the authority of duty and virtue all that is selfish or low,—this is the distinguishing, the kingly gift of knowledge. These patriots had learned this wholesome fact, and they felt therefore that the moral nature should be sedulously nurtured, as well as the intellectual. They had discovered that in a free state it was most impolitic and unsafe for the army to be separated, in either habits, interests, or feelings, from society at large; and they recognized that in knowledge, which is, in a great measure, the result of exchange of thought, the true and real principle of amalgamation.

Many of them had been both observers and partakers of the moral dangers of a military life. They were aware of the impoverished means of the individual soldiers, and of the probable inability of the country, for a long period, to provide anything more for them than a mere support. And they were consequently solicitous to impart to them knowledge, "in itself an economical possession," whose pursuit is inconsistent with a desire for indulgence in idle or vicious works.

As an almost necessary consequence of our national experience during the War of the Revolution, the subject of a military education first presented itself in connection with the organization and improvement of the militia. While all our people at that time bore grateful testimony to the services and valor of those of their countrymen who upheld, in the hours of the darkest gloom, the standard of the United Colonies, they could not have been insensible that the struggle for independence would have been all the sooner triumphantly closed if those gallant men had been properly disciplined, or had been commanded by officers thoroughly accomplished in the various branches of the art of war. They accorded a grateful tribute to the few brave spirits who devoted all the skill and science they had acquired in the "Seven Years' War," to the formation of military habits in the new levies of troops which were raised in rapid succession, during the entire contest. But they had before them the admissions of those officers, and of their beloved Commander, that the difficulties of their perilous undertaking would have been greatly diminished if a knowledge of the theory and science of war had been more generally diffused.

The justice of this view was strikingly illustrated in a very able official report made by General Knox, then Secretary of War, to the President, dated Jan. 21, 1790, in which the position is taken that, "All discussions on the subject of a powerful militia will result in one or the other of the following principles:

"1. Either efficient institutions must be established for the military education of youth, and the knowledge acquired therein be diffused

throughout the country, by the means of rotation; or,

"2. The militia must be formed of substitutes, after the manner of the militia of Great Britain.

"If the United States possess the vigor of mind to establish the first institution, it may reasonably be expected to produce the most unequivocal advantages; a glorious national spirit will be introduced, with its extensive train of political consequences."

The only provision then immediately applicable was that which required the young men, from the age of eighteen to twenty years, to be disciplined for thirty days successively in camps of instruction, where, in addition to their military tuition, they were to receive lectures from the chaplains, explanatory of the value of free governments, and of their dependence upon the knowledge and virtue of the country's youth.

The principle underlying the several propositions that had been made continued to germinate, and stimulate those entrusted with the direction of national affairs to labor for the establishment of an institution at which young men might receive a military education, who, when separated from it, and scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land, might serve as instructors of the untrained militia in times of peace, and upon the outbreak of war furnish a powerful aid in organizing and concentrating the enormous military resources of the country.

This is the chief, and by far the most valuable and comprehensive motive which gave origin to the Military Academy. Remote from foreign jealousies, and hostile powers, save the Indians, it was foreseen that the presence of large standing armies would be inimical

to the development of the Republic, and that an army as small as that of the United States has always been, and ever ought to be, could only supply an insignificant quota upon emergencies of magnitude.

Absorbed in the temptations and allurements to the acquisition of wealth which American enterprise and labor afford, it would be vain, in times of peace, to expect civilians to qualify themselves for the performance of military duty, with little or no prospect of pecuniary remuneration or military renown; and were there even any so inclined there were no institutions where the necessary qualifications could be secured.

In the few conflicts in which the nation has been engaged, from its first period of existence, scarcely more than three or four who were not resigned from, or graduates of, the Military Academy, came into the service possessed of any marked aptitude or acquaintance with the art of war. Even in our unexampled successful war with Mexico all who were appointed to high commands from civil life, sought and invited those who, by their education and professional skill, were fitted to become their aids, and staff officers, and military advisers.

In our wars, too, but very few indeed, of those who have been actively engaged, and thereby qualified themselves for future service, have remained in the profession of arms. Either from the wear and fatigue of life in the camp, from the hope of political advancement, or from broken health, they disappeared after the lapse of a few years. The War of 1812 exhibited but few names that were conspicuous at any time during the Revolution: in like manner those which were familiar in 1812 were seldom found in the history of our Indian

conflict; and the heroes of the war in Mexico, except the graduates of the Military Academy, constitute but a small proportion of those who took part in the War of the Rebellion.

The roll of citizen graduates of the Military Academy who responded to the call of duty in 1846, afforded an impressive illustration of the wisdom of those who labored for the establishment of an institution designed to diffuse and disseminate among the people a class of military educated citizens, whose services might be relied upon when rendered necessary by an appeal to arms. Those who entered the volunteer service were added to by the score by those who proffered their services, which the government declined to receive.

And brightly did the usefulness of West Point gleam forth during our Civil War, in drawing from the secluded and lucrative pursuits of civil life almost every living graduate, to do battle for the maintenance of the nation's unity. In every State, and on every field of battle, the citizen graduates of the Military Academy were found, with numbers of their former associates, who had failed in meeting the rigid requirements of the institution, repaying in many instances with their lives, their indebtedness for an education, and offering themselves as willing victims at duty's shrine.

In 1793, the establishment of a military academy is known to have been a favorite object with the President. In the annual message, on the 3d of December of that year, General Washington suggested the inquiry, "Whether a material feature in the improvement of the system of military defence ought not to be the affording of an opportunity for the study of those branches of the art which can scarcely ever be at-

tained by practice alone." And it is learned from Jefferson's Memoirs, that, "When the preparation of this message was discussed in the Cabinet, the President mentioned a military academy as one of the topics which should be introduced, and that he (Jefferson) raised the objection that there was no clause in the Constitution which warranted such an establishment." The reply of Washington was, that he would not recommend anything prohibited by the Constitution, "but if it was doubtful, he was so impressed with the necessity of the measure that he would refer it to Congress, and let them decide for themselves whether the Constitution authorized it or not."

An authentic exposition of the views of Congress is contained in the Act of the 7th of May, 1794, which provided for a Corps of Artillerists and Engineers, to consist of four battalions, and to each of which eight cadets were to be attached; and made it the duty of the Secretary of War to procure, at the public expense, the necessary books, instruments, and apparatus, for the use and benefit of the said corps. In 1798, Congress authorized the raising of an additional regiment of artillerists and engineers, and increased to fifty-six the number of cadets. Provision was also made to procure books and apparatus for their instruction, and in July of the same year the President was empowered to appoint four teachers of the arts and sciences, necessary for the instruction of this corps.

It will thus be seen that the principle upon which the institution now rests was fully sanctioned, even at that time. A new grade, that of Cadet, was created in the army, to which young men exclusively were entitled to be admitted; and means were appropriated

for their education in the science of war, in order that they might be fitted for stations of command.

But it soon became apparent that something more was required to afford a fair opportunity for the imparting of systematic instruction, and the subject continued to be agitated, at divers times and places, until, on the 16th of March, 1802, Congress passed an Act by which the military establishment, in a time of peace, was definitely determined upon. By this act the Artillerists were made to constitute a separate corps. To one regiment of Artillery forty cadets were attached, and to the corps of Engineers ten cadets. It provided, too, that the said corps, when organized, should be stationed at West Point, and constitute a Military Academy. The senior engineer officer present should be the superintendent of the Academy, and the Secretary of War was authorized to procure, at the public expense, the necessary books, implements, and apparatus. One teacher of the French language and one of drawing were also ordered to be employed.

At the expiration of six years, however, it was considered wise to enact further legislation in behalf of the Academy, and Mr. Jefferson called the attention of Congress to the subject, in a message which not only evinced his deep interest, but proved that he was no longer of the opinion that its establishment was in contravention of either the letter or the spirit of the Constitution. In the message he said that the scale on which the Academy had been originally established had become too limited to furnish the number of well-instructed subjects in the different branches of artillery and engineering, called for by the public service.

Under the succeeding administration the interests of the institu-

tion were repeatedly recommended by the President to the favorable consideration of the legislative branch. In his annual communication of Dec. 5, 1810, Mr. Madison maintained its usefulness with great power and earnestness, and combated successfully a popular impression that such establishments were suited only to nations whose policy was warlike, by the necessity of the case. In 1811 he again reminded Congress "of the importance of these military seminaries, which, in every event, will form a valuable and frugal part of our military establishment." And before the close of the session the Act of April 29, 1812, was passed, declaring that the Military Academy should consist of the Corps of Engineers, and Professors of Mathematics, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and of Engineering, in addition to the Teachers of French and Drawing, already provided for, with an assistant for each. A Chaplain was also to be appointed, and required to officiate as a Professor of Ethics, History, and Geography; the number of cadets was limited to two hundred and sixty, and the requirements for admission, the term of study and service, and the rate of pay and emoluments, were fully prescribed.

Thus it will be perceived that the Military Academy was laid out upon a broad basis, the peculiarity of which may be noted, in that, as designed by its founders, it did not consist of either buildings, apparatus or location, but of a regularly constituted military body, whose officers and professors were appointed in the same manner and form as were other army officers, and subject to the same rules and articles of war. There is a transposition of phrases in two of the early Acts of Congress, in regard to the institution; but the same intention is plainly

apparent in each. The Act of 1802 declares that, "The Corps of Engineers *shall constitute* a Military Academy," and the Act of 1812 virtually reiterates that "The Military Academy *shall consist* of the Corps of Engineers," etc.

From 1812 until 1821, the Military Academy was favored by all departments of the government; yet there was some opposition to it, among a certain class, and on Feb. 6, 1821, a resolution was introduced into Congress, to inquire into the constitutionality of its establishment, and ten days after a motion was made to discontinue the rations and pay of the cadets, and to discharge them from the Academy, and from the service of the United States,—the certain effect of which, if adopted, would have been the complete abolition of the institution. But both of these propositions were emphatically rejected by the large majority of 89; and President Monroe very positively supported this view of the subject, by his annual message in 1822, in which he said, "Good order is always preserved in the Academy, and the young men are well instructed in every science connected with the great objects of the institution. They are also well-trained and disciplined in the practical parts of the profession. The great object to be accomplished is the restraint of youthful ardor, by such wise regulation and government as will keep it in a just subordination, and at the same time elevate it to the highest purposes. This object seems to have been attained in this institution, and with great advantage to the nation."

Of the teachers at the Academy none were appointed prior to Jan. 6, 1801, at which time George Barron was made teacher of mathematics, and served as such until his dismissal from the service, in

1802. On December 4th, of the same year, Major Jonathan Williams, of the regiment of artillerists and engineers, assumed command of the post, and the duties of instruction. The cadets were quartered in the old "Long Barrack" of the Revolution, and until 1813 boarded promiscuously, and were instructed in a two-story wooden building, serving as the Academy, and also as the quarters of the superintendent.

On the order-book of the Academy, as bearing upon this subject, the following is found :

"WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 8, 1813.

"The Cadets of the Military Academy shall, as early as possible, be fed at a common table. The present method of

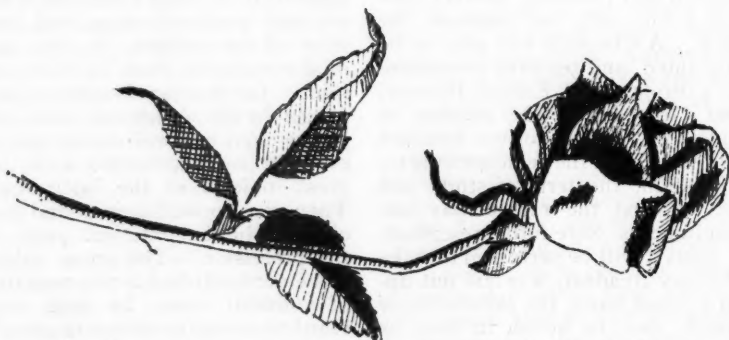
boarding at different and private houses ought to be discontinued. You are accordingly authorized to take measures necessary to this end, making to this Department a report of what you do.

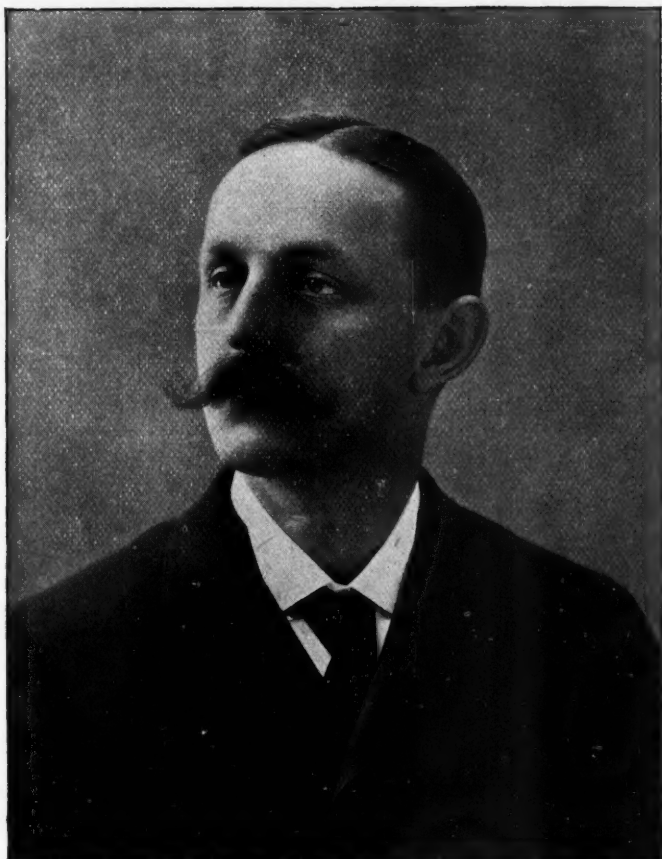
(Signed) "J. ARMSTRONG,
"Secretary of War.

"TO CAPTAIN PARTRIDGE."

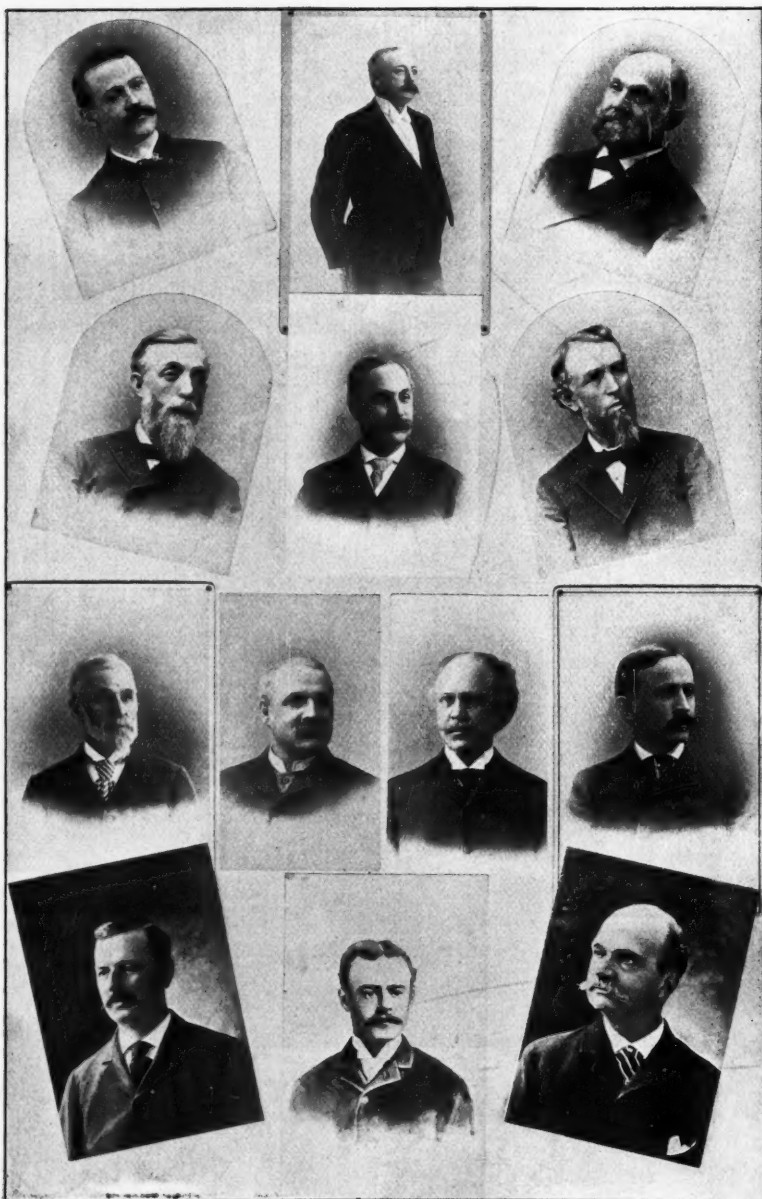
The military spirit which is evident now, in every State of the American Union, is a fit and typical proof of the patriotism and wisdom of the fathers in the early establishment of the Academy at West Point; the continuation of this reference to which will be found in the September number of this Magazine.

Alexander G. Marshall.





HON. EDWIN U. CURTIS, MAYOR OF BOSTON



JOHN A. COLLINS
LINUS A. PEARSON
JOHN W. LEIGHTON
DR. A. B. HEATH

THOMAS F. DOHERTY
EDWIN L. PILSBURY
GEORGE H. INNIS
GEORGE B. BILLINGS

DR. THOMAS L. JENKS
MICHAEL CARNEY
JOHN D. BERRAN
COL. HENRY S. RUSSELL

BOSTON'S NEW CHARTER

ON the first day of July, in the present year, an Act of the Great and General Court of Massachusetts went into force, the intent, purpose, and effect of which was to provide for the city of Boston a new charter. The act was nominally one "To revise the charter of the city of Boston." So many and so sweeping were the changes, however, which this act effected in the city's organic law, that it has been popularly known as the "new city charter."

The colony out of which the city has been evolved, was founded July 30, 1630, by the arrival of Winthrop and his company, and their settlement at Charlestown. In September of the same year, a removal was made to the opposite peninsula, theretofore known to them as Trimountaine, and then, by formal vote of the Court of Assistants, Trimountaine was called Boston. The incorporation of the settlement as a town is reckoned from this date. As a town, with a Board of Selectmen, it continued to be governed until March 4, 1822, when a city charter, granted the May previous, became operative. For nearly two hundred years, then, Boston was governed by the New England town meeting,—the most democratic form of government which was ever devised. Nothing is more unwieldy, however, than a town government, after the population has passed a certain point in growth; and in 1822 it was fully time that Boston took upon itself the dignity of a city.

This first city charter was, doubtless, a very simple affair, and it, in

turn, was at length outgrown. In 1854 a new charter was adopted. The city grew rapidly, both by natural increase of population and by annexation of adjoining cities and towns. Roxbury, Charlestown, Dorchester, West Roxbury, and Brighton, became portions of the municipality. From time to time, new occasions having arisen, new laws were passed, becoming, in effect, portions of the charter of the city.

In the year 1885 an Act was passed by the General Court in amendment of the charter of 1854. By this act the powers and duties of the mayor were considerably extended. He was given the appointment, subject to confirmation by the Board of Aldermen, of many city officials, who had, theretofore, been elective by the city council or Board of Aldermen. The executive powers of the city, such as surveyors of highways, county commissioners, and the like, which had been vested in the Board of Aldermen, were, by this act, vested in the mayor, to be exercised through the several officers and boards of the city in their respective departments, under his general supervision and control.

Under the charter as thus revised, the city continued until it had seemed to wise statesmen and legislators that the time had become fully ripe for a radical revision of the organic law of the city. Many of the citizens had become restive under the practice, imposed upon them by the charter in force, of annual elections of a mayor. The belief had become popular, also, that the important departments of the city would be better

administered by a single responsible head, than by the system, then in vogue, of triple-headed commissions. Some of the departments it was deemed best should be abolished, or consolidated with others, similar in their nature and scope.

The Act of Revision passed by the General Court, and approved by the Governor, June 1, 1895, and made fully operative a month later, is the outgrowth of this long-continued discussion and popular feeling. The first section of this Act of Revision provides for biennial elections of mayor,—a radical departure from the custom which has obtained from the beginning of the city government. The act, however, it must be remembered, is not retroactive, and does not, by its adoption, serve to extend the term of office of the present chief executive of the city. An election will be held, as has been the custom, in December next, for the purpose of choosing a mayor; but the person so chosen will serve the city for the ensuing two years.

But, in the rearrangement of the departments of the city government, changes have been made, by this Act of Revision, more radical even than this change in the tenure of office of the chief magistrate. Four departments are created, which supersede in their functions as many boards of commissioners or similar officials. The first of these, and the one which cannot fail to be effective in the promotion of good government, is the elections department. By the creation of this department, the Board of Registrars of Voters becomes extinct.

The new act creates a board of four Commissioners of Elections, to be chosen and appointed by the Mayor, equally from the two great political parties. The board is so arranged that one member shall go

out of office each year, requiring a new appointment to be made annually. The appointments of these officials are to be made by the Mayor, and do not require the confirmation of the Board of Aldermen. Any member of this board may be removed by the Mayor for cause. The Chairman of the board, who is to be designated by the Mayor, is to receive an annual salary of \$4,000, and each of the other Commissioners a salary of \$3,500, or such other salary as the city council may prescribe.

This Board of Elections is to supersede, in its duties and powers, the Board of Registrars of Voters. It is to prepare the jury-list, select election officers, cause ballots to be prepared, lists of candidates to be published and posted, furnish places for voting, have charge of ballot-boxes, the registration of voters, the determination of the results of elections, and all other matters relating to elections in Boston, before in the charge of the Mayor, Board of Aldermen, or city clerk, except the power and duty of giving notice of elections, and fixing the days and hours of holding them.

Still further, the Elections Commissioners are to constitute the Boston Ballot Law Commission, with all the powers and duties prescribed for the ballot law commission of the State, in matters under their jurisdiction. In cases in which the board sits as a ballot law commission, the Chief Justice, or one of the associate justices of the Municipal Court of the city of Boston, is to act as Chairman. The board, as at present constituted, by appointment of the Mayor, comprises Linus E. Pearson, chairman; James J. Costello, George B. Billings, and Lewis G. Farmer. The commission has organized, with Melancthon W. Burlan as secretary.

Of this new commission, Mr.

Pearson alone remains as a representative of the old board of registration, which comprised Michael Carney, Linus E. Pearson, and John A. Collins. In point of service, Mr. Pearson is the Nestor of the board, having been first appointed, in 1874, by Mayor Cobb. His service has been continuous, by successive appointments, to the present time. In 1879, by Mayor Prince, Mr. Carney received his first appointment as a member of this board, and was successively reappointed by Mayors Green, O'Brien, and Matthews, retiring from office only by the operation of the present act. He has the proud record of having occupied this important position with justice and probity. Mr. Collins has a much shorter record, but his career has been no less creditable than those of his coadjutors. He was first appointed by Mayor Matthews, in 1892, and had, therefore, served but one term when his office was discontinued by the operation of the new act.

The other three departments of the city government have each a single responsible head, instead of a triple head, as under the old régime. The new Fire Commissioner succeeds to all the duties which devolved upon the former commission, and receives an annual salary of \$5,000, or such other salary as the city council may order. His term of office is three years.

The board of commissioners supplanted by the operation of this section of the new act, consisted of Robert G. Fitch, George H. Innis, and Col. Henry S. Russell. Mr. Fitch, who was formerly the editor of "The Boston Post," was first appointed a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners, in May, 1886, and was made Chairman in August of the same year. His first appointment was by Mayor

O'Brien. In 1889 he was reappointed by Mayor Hart, and again in 1892 by Mayor Matthews. He has the record of the longest service upon the board of any of his predecessors, and his thorough capacity for the position is shown by the fact of his appointment by mayors of opposite political faiths.

Mr. Innis was first appointed in December, 1890, by Mayor Hart, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Richard F. Tobin. He was reappointed by Mayor Matthews, in 1893. His record is also one of thorough capacity and integrity.

Colonel Russell was first appointed by Mayor Curtis, in January last, to fill the unexpired term of Commissioner John R. Murphy, who had resigned to accept the position of Commissioner of Wires. In the reorganization, Colonel Russell was reappointed as the head of the new board, Messrs. Fitch and Innis retiring. Colonel Russell is acknowledged by all to be admirably qualified for the position to which he has been called. His former service as one of the police commissioners of the city of Boston, served as valuable experience in dealing with large bodies of men, and his firmness and promptness in cases of emergency well fit him for the responsible position at the head of this important commission.

The Water Department, under the new act, has been reorganized in a similar manner. Here, too, is now a single, in place of a triple, head. The duties prescribed by the act for this commissioner are not different from those which devolved upon the former commission. The salary is the same as that of the head of the Fire Department. Three commissioners, whose terms of office expired with the passage of the new act, were Col. Thomas F. Doherty, John W.

Leighton, and Charles W. Smith. Of these, Colonel Doherty was first appointed in August, 1885, by Mayor O'Brien, to fill the unexpired term of J. G. Blake. In May, 1887, this term expired, and he was reappointed by Mayor O'Brien, his term expiring in May, 1890. In May, 1891, Colonel Doherty was again appointed, this time by Mayor Matthews, and was reappointed at the expiration of his term in May, 1894. From May, 1888, to May, 1889, he was the Chairman of the board, and again from August, 1893, to his retirement. Commissioner Leighton was first appointed in May, 1890, by Mayor Hart, and was reappointed in May, 1893, by Mayor Matthews.

Commissioner Smith was appointed by Mayor Curtis to succeed Hon. William S. M'Nary, resigned, in January last. He is now chosen as the commissioner in charge of the Water Department, as reorganized under the revised charter. Mr. Smith represented his ward in the General Court in 1879-81. From 1886 to 1890 he occupied a seat in the Board of Aldermen, and for some years was one of the assistant assessors of taxes of the city of Boston. He is a member of the real-estate firm of Viles & Smith, and is the treasurer of the Newton Street Railway Company.

To the Board of Commissioners of Public Institutions now succeeds the Institutions Department. This, too, is controlled by a single commissioner, who supplants Messrs. Thomas L. Jenks, Edwin L. Pilsbury, and John D. Berran. Of these Dr. Jenks is the senior in point of service, having been first appointed in May, 1889, by Mayor Hart. His administration, from the beginning to the close, was distinguished by wise management and excellent judgment. He retires

from office with the respect of all, and to the regret of many. Mr. Pilsbury, who was formerly an efficient member of the Board of Health, was appointed a commissioner of public institutions in February, 1892, to fill the unexpired term of Otis K. Newell. In retiring from the Institutions Department, by the operation of the new charter, Mr. Pilsbury has been reappointed to his former position as a member of the Board of Health, to the gratification of many. Mr. Berran's term of service was short, having been appointed in January, 1895, by Mayor Curtis.

The new commissioner of the Institutions Department, Dr. A. B. Heath, was formerly the efficient superintendent of the Marcella Street Home for Pauper and Neglected Children. Mayor Curtis' choice of Dr. Heath, as the responsible head of the Institutions Department, is universally commended.

The powers and duties of the Institutions Commissioner do not differ from those granted to, and imposed upon, the former board. He has the charge and control of the penal and charitable institutions of the city, the majority of which are established upon the islands of the harbor, and is possessed of the powers relative to the release of persons there confined, which were vested in the former board.

This radical reorganization of these four departments of the city government, together with the extension of the term of office of the mayor, constitute the chief changes made by the new Act of Revision. Some modifications, however, are made in some of the other departments. The offices of inspector of vinegar, of milk, of provisions, and of animals intended for slaughter, are made portions of the Department of Health, and the inspectors

are made employees of that department. The Board of Survey, heretofore existing, becomes a portion of the Street Commissioner's department.

The Architect's Department and the office of City Architect are abolished, and all buildings now in process of erection by that department are to be completed by the Superintendent of Public Buildings. Buildings hereafter required by any department of the city government, are to be built by the department for whose use they are intended.

The Department of Inspection of Public Buildings is to be known hereafter as the Buildings Department, and the title of the officer in charge is to be that of Buildings Commissioner. The Department of Ferries is abolished, as a separate department, and the control of the ferry-boats and slips is placed in the care of the Superintendent of Streets.

Some modifications are made in the Department of Police. The Board of Commissioners still continue to be State officials, appointed by the Governor. There have been in the past three bodies of special

police, who have not been under the control of the Police Commissioners. These have been the Park police, under the control of the Park Commission, the officers appointed for special service at the Faneuil Hall Markets, and the police under the control of the Water Board, doing duty about the grounds and reservoirs of the waterworks. All these are, in future, to be regarded as regular police officers of the city of Boston, and under the control of the Board of Police.

This, then, is in brief, the story of the city charter of Boston, and a record of the changes which the new Act of Revision has brought about. These changes have been made without friction, and without serious opposition. The necessity of some remodelling upon modern methods was fully recognized, and, although the result has been the legislating out of office of some excellent officials, it is believed that the new plan will prove to be as beneficial to the public good, as it is generally approved by the citizens.

E. J. Carpenter.



AN EPIC FIGHT OF OLD BOSTON

IN all ages people have fought,—but there is a difference. The wholesale machine slaughter of the next century will be awful to contemplate, and it is hard to connect reason, or poetry, or good taste with it.

How different an old-time epic fight, as described by Homer or Virgil! Two armies approach each other, pause, and stand at ease, while a warrior from either side advances, shaking his spear, and daring his opponent to the combat. We do not learn that it was the custom to shake hands, as in our modern ring-fights. Instead of that, one or the other made a speech, in resonant Greek or Latin, in the meantime poised his fifty-pound spear, and meditating what buttonhole or joint in the armor to hit; his opponent, meanwhile, making up *his* speech, which, in the event of the blow failing, he proceeded to deliver. If the blow took effect, he became a howling ghost, and began to run down the windy way to Tartarus. The victor turned away his chariot (if he had one), and rushed to other conflicts. As a number of these duels frequently occurred at the same time, the deities of that period, stationed on fleecy clouds, or in the air, which vibrated to the shouts and shattering Attic oaths (also of that period), became very much interested and excited, and were very apt to bestow a few blows on each other, or on the humans nearest at hand.

Remotely similar to these contests were the "free fights" of the South and Southwest, in which there was a certain politeness and order, in connection with much ap-

parent roughness and disorder. One of these was in active progress, when a stranger, passing by, inquired of the bystanders, "If that was a free fight?" They informed him that it was; and he, exclaiming, "Count me in," immediately plunged into the thick of the fray. Notice here, that this combatant had nothing to fight for, but "went in" merely for the love of fighting. After five minutes he emerged, minus one front tooth, with a banged-up hat, two black eyes, and a bleeding ear. As before, he inquired of the bystanders,—*"Is this a free fight?"* They responded that it was; and he, saying, "Count me out," went on his way.

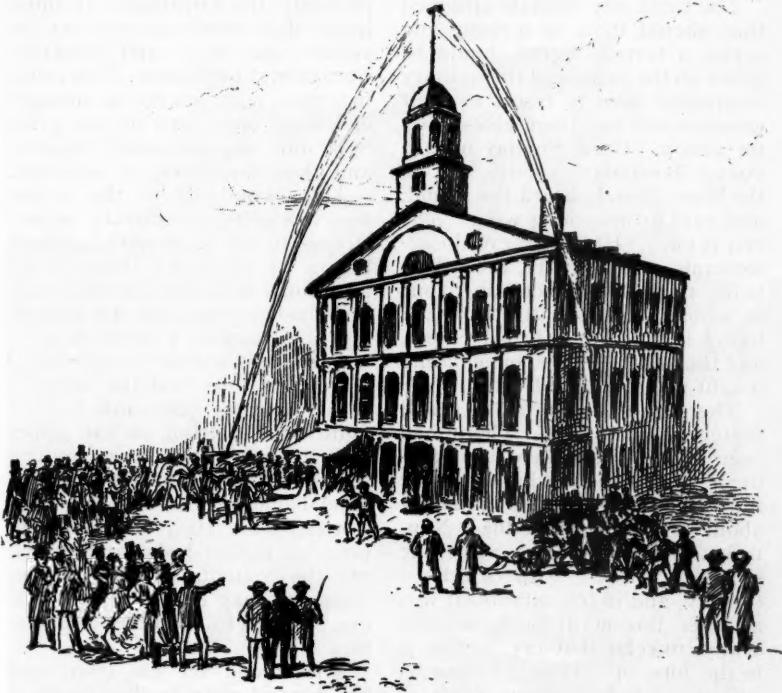
Quite similar in taste for fighting were many residents of the seaside of Boston. Perhaps it was the salt sea air, coming in northeast gales in a direct line from the abode of the ancient Volsungs, who now, according to the Runes, rest in great Walhalla,—rest each morning by rushing to the fields, and, in ghostly armor, charging, hacking, shouting, fighting, till broken armor strews the plain; then returning, whole as ever, to the banquet-hall, they quaff mighty draughts of mead, and chant and sing the ancient sagas.

Certain ones of the Boston Volsungs formed the companies of two fire-engines. They were largely pump and blockmakers, and seaside men. At periodical times they met, they and their engines, to wash the grasshopper which stands on the top of the Faneuil Hall cupola. It was doubtful if the grasshopper really needed washing, but they thought he did, and

each company did its best, not only to touch the insect, but to throw the stream high above his back,—thus getting considerable power in the descending element. Now, when two streams of water, nearly perpendicular, are ascending from two engines, it would be strange indeed if one or the other stream should not

One sad night the Ursuline Convent in Charlestown was burned (an inexcusable act) by incendiaries. People stood aghast, and said: "Now the Irish will rise. What shall we do?"

There was no danger of the Irish rising, except from their comfortable cellars in Broad Street to the



"They met, they and their engines, to wash the grasshopper which stands on the top of the Faneuil Hall cupola"

become slightly oblique; in which case it was likely to descend on the other engine, whose brakes were at once deserted, and there was a regular Walhalla fight,—soon over, and the sturdy fellows liked each other none the worse for the scrimmage. Speaking-trumpets and helmets, in those days, usually had "dints" in them.

top step of the stairs and the sidewalk, where, cosily seated, they could converse with the neighbors, and inhale, all the summer evening, the cool, oakum-tinted air of the wharves and the harbor. They were rising, also, in respectability, and up the slopes of Purchase Street and Fort Hill, where they filled houses from basement to attic,

one family hoisting to the latter height the family pig, who occupied the commodious fireplace.

In those days happened the first St. Patrick's processions; strange crowds of men in knee-breeches, a short pipe twisted in the hat-band, many or all out of step; a band, seemingly, every hundred feet, each one playing a different tune.

The timid city officials arranged that, should there be a rising and a riot, a certain signal should be given on the bells, and the military companies were to resort to their armories, and hold themselves ready for action. On a Sunday noon a young Bostonian, coming out of the West Church, heard the signal, and said to his young wife, "The riot is on." He was one of the informants of the writer, the others being two "Old Schoolboys," one of whom saw the battle from the top of a tip-cart in Broad Street, and the other from a commanding height in Purchase Street.

There had been a "wake," and there was a funeral. There had been whiskey, and there was fighting,—no one knows what for. The funeral carriages were standing about in front of where the "Nantasket" wharf now is. Some one shouted "Fire!" Others echoed the cry, and in ten minutes it was all over Boston, it being a duty always to echo that cry, giving it in the form of "Fi-er!" "Feer!" "Fi-ar!" "Fohr!" or any conceivable way in which it could be mispronounced. In eight minutes Engine M, with its tribe of Volsungs, just described, came dashing up to the side of the procession, and, of course (as that was the saucy thing to do), ran through it. Now, as indicated, the mourners were full of whiskey, and the carriages had many mourners, and in a moment the carriages were emptied and the "epic fight" was on.

After continuing some time, according to epic custom, all stopped to get their breath. It then occurred to some people familiar with Donnybrook fair methods that there could be no regular, enjoyable fight without shillalahs. The whole crowd of Celts rushed down to Snow's wood-wharf, and appropriated the smaller sticks, as did, probably, the Volsungs. In those happy days revolvers were not invented, and sticks and brickbats were thought sufficient. You could beat your man, but no one thought of killing him; and in this great fight only one was fatally injured, and that, doubtless, by accident.

The second act of the drama now was going on briskly, when, strange to say, a shower of feathers begun to sift down through the air. Could it be that the old Greek gods had awaked, and that Bellona and the Harpies were having it, with the result of shattered wings? Or could it be that the birds of Jove, catching the infection of fight, were battling in the upper air? "Neither," said the practical schoolboy in Purchase Street. Some vandals had ascended to the upper stories on the Hill, and were ripping up feather-beds, and throwing the contents out of the windows. It may have been so,—but one inclines to the other explanation.

The second act was over, and the heroes were resting on their arms, when suddenly one of the myths of Boston's history made its appearance in the form of a query that could not be answered; yes, that never will be answered. A small but athletic and enthusiastic Celt emerged from a group of his comrades, calling aloud: "*Who struck Billy Patterson? I want to see the man who struck Billy Patterson!*" No one knew, or no one dared or cared to tell him. At



RUINS OF WINTHROP HOUSE—SITE OF THE PRESENT MASONIC TEMPLE



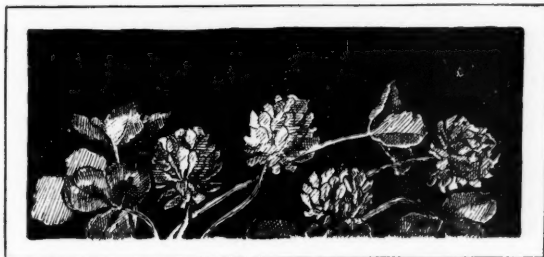
OLD TEMPLE AND UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE, CORNER OF TEMPLE PLACE AND TREMONT STREET

length, going over to the opponents' lines, he found himself face to face with Eph Snow, a stalwart six-foot Volsung, and repeated the question. "I struck Billy Patter-son!" said Eph; "now what are you going to do about it?" It is not at all probable that Mr. Snow had any idea who Billy was, or whether he had struck him or not; but here was a chance for an easy fight, and that was the answer to bring it out.

The small Celt looked up and up, till he saw the top of the giant's fire-hat, and sideways till he got the measure of the big shoulders; and he said, in a changed voice, "Arrah, ye're a d—d fine fellow!" Then he disappeared quietly among his companions, and faded out from history,—completely. Perhaps he was only a "shape," but his query for many years echoed up and down the land.

And now the third fight commenced, but languidly. Many had had enough fighting, and the others had had enough fun, and all were tired. So it was a relief to all parties when the leading platoons of the Lancers were seen, slowly advancing up Broad Street. The Celts separated, and vanished; the Volsungs resumed the rope of their engine; the streets were soon vacant; the sun went down; the upper cellar-steps were again occupied. Later on the moon arose over Castle Island, and looked with mild amazement on the littered and dirty street. All was quiet, except that in the recesses of a Purchase Street alley a weary Echo, crouching against the wall, was sleepily repeating: "Who struck—Billy—Patter—son? who struck Bil—ly—Pat—ter—son?"

James C. Johnson.



THE MASONIC LODGES OF BOSTON

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, BOSTON

THIS lodge is said to have been the first lodge of Freemasons constituted in America. It was organized on Monday, July 30, 1733, at the "Bunch of Grapes" Tavern, located at the corner of King Street and Mackerel Lane, now the corner of State and Kilby Streets, by the following-named eighteen brethren: Andrew Belcher, Thomas Kennelly, John Quann, Henry Hope, Frederick Hamilton, John McNeal, Peter Hall, Mathew Young, John Wardell, Edmund Ellis, James Gordon, William Gordon, John Gordon, John Baker, Thomas Moloney, Andrew Haliburton, Robert Peasley, and Samuel Pemberton. Henry Hope was the first Master, and Frederick Hamilton and James Gordon the first Wardens.

At that time there were four "Bunches of Grapes," carved from oak, suspended from the building, as a symbol of good cheer and conviviality, two of which have since crumbled to dust; the other two are now in a good state of preservation, in possession of St. John's Lodge, and are suspended from brackets over the entrance to Corinthian Hall, in the Masonic Temple.

Among the early members of the lodge were many officers of high rank in the British regiments stationed in Boston, as well as many officers and members of the Province militia,—together with leading merchants and eminent gentlemen of the town.

COLUMBIAN LODGE, BOSTON

WITH a membership of 400, including such men as ex-Governor

Ames, William Seymour, and William M. Olin, Secretary of State, this lodge wields a great influence among the fraternity in this city and commonwealth. It has the prestige of being the first lodge chartered in the town of Boston by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, which has survived to the present time, and it is the second largest lodge in the State in point of membership.

Columbian Lodge presented its petition for the first time at a meeting of the Grand Lodge Dec. 12, 1794, but it was not until June, 1795, that its prayer for incorporation was granted. The first Master was Brother Joseph Churchill, who was supposed to have been born in Plymouth.

The charter was granted March 14, 1796, before the expiration of the dispensation, and the Grand Lodge made its first visit to Columbian Lodge on April 14, when the lodge was duly constituted in ancient form. The Grand Master, Paul Revere, and his Wardens, with Rev. John Murray, and a large number of visiting brethren, were present. During the first year of its history the lodge met in Concert Hall, in the old Green Dragon Tavern, famous for Revolutionary memories, and at the house of Brother John Perkins, in Ann, what is now North, Street. The lodge then leased a chamber in Market Square, opposite the north side of Faneuil Hall, and occupied these quarters for four years, when they fitted up another and more convenient room, called Masons' Hall, on Ann Street.

The first appearance of the lodge,



Columbian Lodge Room, Boston

in public procession with other lodges, was on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the "New State House," July 4, 1795. On Feb. 11, 1800, the lodge joined with its brethren and the Grand Lodge in a funeral procession in commemoration of the death of George Washington. On June 17, 1825, Columbian Lodge took part in the welcome to La Fayette, and joined with the Grand Lodge in laying the corner-stone of Bunker Hill Monument. On Oct. 14, 1830, during the height of the anti-Masonic excitement, the lodge turned out in good numbers to assist in laying the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple. On Sept. 17, 1856, the lodge assisted in dedicating the statue of Brother Benjamin Franklin.

When the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, a body

which, ever since the formation of Columbian Lodge, has numbered many of its members in its ranks, celebrated its quarter-millennial, an invitation was given to the parent company from London, commanded by the Prince of Wales, Grand Master of the English Freemasons, to participate with them on the occasion. Columbian Lodge entertained at this time a large number of Masons who were in the delegation from England, nine English lodges being represented.

Among its members to-day is Joseph W. Hayden, whose great-grandfather was a charter member of Columbian Lodge, and whose grandfather and father were also members of the lodge.

WASHINGTON LODGE

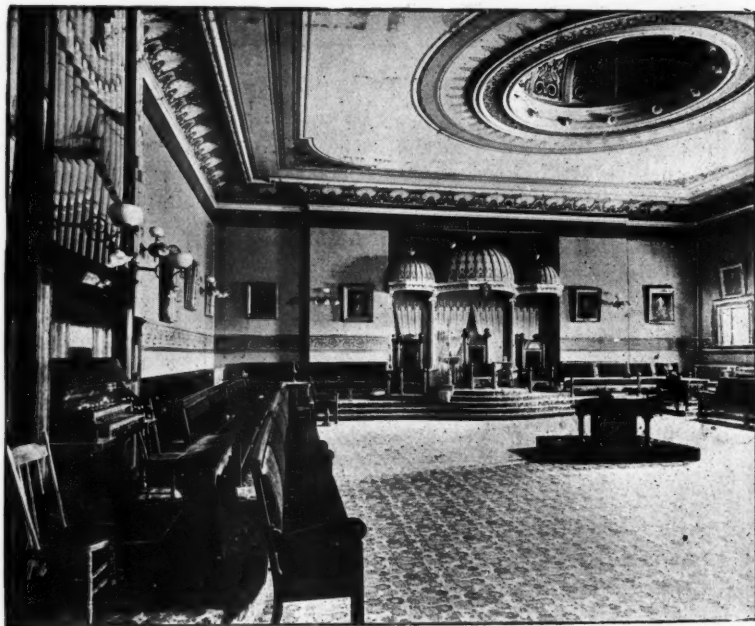
ON March 14, 1796, the charter for this lodge was granted, and on

the same day the lodge was constituted, being the thirteenth chartered in Massachusetts. The date of the charter is March 17, 1796. The lodge met for installation at Pierce's Hall, on the 16th of October, and the Most Worshipful Grand Master Paul Revere performed the ceremonies of installation.

The lodge continued to meet in Pierce's Hall until Jan. 23, 1799, when they removed to Harrison's Hall, which, in turn, was occupied by the lodge until July 15, 1807, when they took up their quarters in Sumner Hall, on Sumner, now Tabor Street, which at that time was the largest hall in the town. Here they held their meetings until 1816, after which the lodge furnished its own apartments, on the

corner of Washington Street and Shawmut Avenue, leased of Mr. William Pratt, which were dedicated on the 8th of November, 1816, and occupied until May 18, 1826, when they purchased the property from Mr. Pratt, and were their own tenants until the 21st of January, 1841, when they sold the estate at public auction for the sum of \$1,300.

After this time the lodge held its meetings in Ames' Hotel, afterwards called City Hotel, located on what is now the corner of Washington and Zeigler Streets, where they remained until the 24th of December, 1846, when they met in Webber's Hall, afterwards called Webster Hall, and now Orienta Hall, on Washington, near Eustis Street. Thence they moved to a



Washington Lodge, Roxbury



Joseph Warren Lodge Room, Boston

hall over Caleb Perkins' store, situated on Washington Street, opposite Warren Street; afterwards, in January, 1856, removing to what is now called Bacon's Hall, on Washington Street, corner of Rugles. But these apartments soon became too small, and on March 17, 1865, they secured a lease of Guild Hall, on the corner of Washington and Dudley Streets, which they fitted up at an expense of \$5,000, all of which was contributed by the members.

The increasing interest in Masonry soon created a desire for other Masonic bodies in Roxbury, which resulted in the granting of charters to Mount Vernon Royal Arch Chapter, in March, 1865, La Fayette Lodge, in June, 1865,

Joseph Warren Commandery in October, 1869, and Roxbury Council of Royal and Select Masters in January, 1872, and with these came a demand for still larger and better accommodations; measures were therefore adopted to secure one common hall for all the Masonic bodies in Roxbury, and with the occupation of these apartments has come a greater and constantly increasing interest in the institution, and the three last years have been of unprecedented prosperity, the Masonic bodies now meeting in this hall having a membership of over 1,200.

JOSEPH WARREN LODGE, BOSTON

THE charter for this lodge was granted on the 10th of September,

1857, the precedence of the lodge, in the Grand Lodge and elsewhere, to begin from the 23d of September, 1856. At a special meeting at Stacy Hall, Brother William E. Graves was elected Master, Brother A. W. Banfield Senior Warden, J. B. Richards Junior Warden, S. Klous Treasurer, and John A. Drew Secretary.

During the twenty-five years of its existence, 707 applications for the degree have been received. There have been paid to the Grand Lodge in fees, \$2,509; in taxes, \$8,336; and in rent, about \$10,000; making a sum total of \$20,845. In 1867, at the call of the Grand Lodge for aid to complete the Masonic Temple, the lodge invested \$2,500 in Grand Lodge bonds, and in 1871 took \$1,500 more. The lodge has expended in charity \$4,580.38, exclusive of voluntary contribu-

tions,—the largest sum given at any one time being \$500 to the sufferers by the Chicago fire.

After the old Masonic Temple was sold to the general government for a United States Court House, the lodge met at Nassau Hall, and held sodality and special meetings at Stacy Hall until apartments for the fraternity were completed at the Winthrop House, called "Freemasons' Hall," and used for four years, until the building was destroyed by fire.

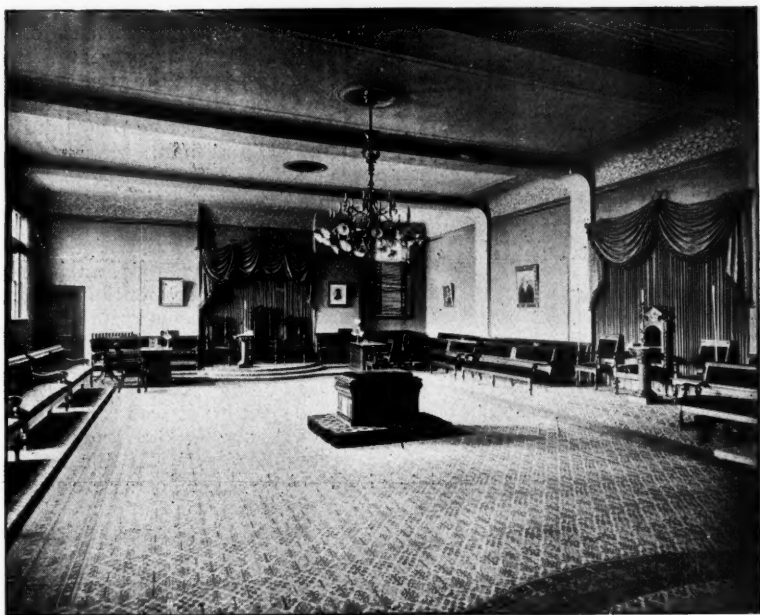
The largest membership has been 431, reduced by dimits, discharges, and deaths to 388.

JOSEPH WEBB LODGE, BOSTON

THE dispensation for this lodge was granted by the Most Worshipful Grand Master Percival L. Everett, on the 8th of March, 1876, and the first communication held



St. Andrew's Lodge Room, Boston



Union Lodge, Upham's Corner, Dorchester

under its grant took place on the 20th of March of the same year, in the Masonic Temple. The work was continued under this dispensation until the 23d of March, 1877, when the lodge was constituted in ample form by Grand Master Everett, under a charter granted by the Grand Lodge, dated March 8, A. L. 5877, that date being the centennial anniversary of the installation of Joseph Webb as Most Worshipful Grand Master of our Grand Lodge, being the first year of its independence. The officers of the lodge for the first year under its charter were: J. Elliot Bond, Worshipful Master; N. Edgar Hollace, Senior Warden; Thomas W. Shapleigh, Junior Warden; William Tyner, Treasurer; J. Waldo Denny, Secretary; William Henry Lee, Chaplain; Elestus M.

Springer, Marshal; Daniel T. Brigham, Senior Deacon; Horatio H. Crawford, Junior Deacon; Julius A. Greene, Senior Steward; A. W. Strauss, Junior Steward; J. F. Swain, Inside Sentinel; and Henry Orr, Tyler.

Since then the lodge has continued to flourish and prosper, and has taken part with energy and liberality in all public Masonic ceremonies. On the 17th of June, 1895, the lodge paraded at Charlestown with forty members, Right Worshipful Albion A. Osgood acting as Marshal, and was one of the four bodies (two commanderies and two lodges) that carried the "Stars and Stripes."

Joseph Webb, after whom the lodge was named, received initiation in the Lodge of St. Andrew, in 1756, at the age of twenty-two.

It is very likely that Dr. Joseph Warren and Joseph Webb were the earliest initiates at the altar of St. Andrew. It was not until two years afterwards, in 1758, that Webb took the obligation, in what was known as the Right Worshipful Lodge of Masters in Boston. He served as Secretary of the Masters' Lodge, and also for one year as Worshipful Master of the Lodge of St. Andrew, in 1765-66. He was appointed to be Deputy Grand Master by Grand Master Joseph Warren, in 1771, and served as such until Warren's memorable death in 1775, upon which event Joseph Webb was elected Grand Master.

Joseph Webb, besides being a merchant of prominence and high in authority among Freemasons, was united with Warren, Otis, and

other leaders in asserting the right of the colonists to resist taxation, unless based upon representation. He was a leader in the great movement of colonial resistance, and a craftsman who walked uprightly before God and man.

ZETLAND LODGE, BOSTON

THE records of this lodge show that on March 27, 1867, an informal meeting of the petitioners for a new lodge of Freemasons was held at Freemason Hall, No. 10 Summer Street, Boston, twenty-one petitioners being present; and that at this meeting it was voted that the lodge should be known as "Zetland Lodge." At this meeting the following officers were elected: Rev. John W. Dadmun, Master; Alfred F. Chapman, Senior



DeMolay Armory, Boston



Lodge of Eleusis, Boston

Warden; John F. Abbott, Junior Warden; and these officers were appointed a committee to present the petition to the Grand Master, for organizing a new lodge. Under the dispensation granted at that time, the lodge has been prosperous from the date of its organization, the present membership being about two hundred. The following are the names of its present officers: Horace A. Wallingford, Worshipful Master; James W. Hinckley, Senior Warden; William H. Smith, Junior Warden; Rollin Jones, Treasurer; Arthur P. French, Secretary; Rev. W. E. C. Smith, and J. Franklin Gammell, Chaplains; Edward L. Rugg, Marshal; Arthur W. Joslin, Senior Deacon; William A. Warren, Junior Dea-

con; George T. Cushman, Senior Steward; George J. Tufts, Junior Steward; J. Curtis Kimball, Inside Sentinel; and Seth T. Dame, Tyler.

WINSLOW LEWIS LODGE, BOSTON

THIS lodge owes its existence to the necessities of the fraternity. With the exception of the Germania Lodge, working in a foreign language, no lodge had been instituted in Boston proper for half a century. The popularity of the institution at the time the lodge was organized crowded its doors with eager applicants, and of these enough were admitted to compel the existing lodges to devote all their time and energies to the cere-

monies of initiation, to the entire exclusion of Masonic lectures from their just and true place in the lodge. At the urgent request of many brethren, and in accordance with the strongly expressed wish of the Grand Master, sixteen active members of St. John's Lodge, the oldest on this continent, with feelings of reluctance at parting from their Masonic mother, obtained a dispensation, by the unanimous vote of the Grand Lodge, on the twenty-seventh day of December, 1855.

After a year of great prosperity under the dispensation, a charter was granted by the Grand Lodge, and the lodge was regularly constituted on the 26th of December, 1856, by Most Worshipful Winslow Lewis, Grand Master, assisted by

the Right Worshipful John T. Heard, acting Deputy Grand Master, and eminent Masons. The occasion was greatly impressive, owing to the near relation between the lodge and the Grand Master, who announced the ceremonies to be his last official act.

The first officers of the lodge were: Clermont A. Walker, Worshipful Master; Duncan McB. Thaxter, Senior Warden; Benjamin Dean, Junior Warden; Jonathan H. Cheney, Treasurer; Hubbard W. Swett, Secretary; Rev. John T. Burrill, Chaplain; Lyman Tucker, Marshal; Charles A. Davis, Senior Deacon; John A. Warren, Junior Deacon; Charles W. Walker, Senior Steward; John Ames, Junior Steward; and Eben F. Gay, Tyler.



Winslow Lewis Lodge Room, Boston

Its present officers are : William G. Shillaber, Worshipful Master ; Abraham Byfield, Senior Warden ; George H. Graves, Junior Warden ; Benjamin F. Brown, Treasurer ; Percy E. Walbridge, Secretary ; Sereno D. Nickerson, Chaplain ; George D. Shattuck, Marshal ; Charles W. Galloupe, Senior Deacon ; Ronald A. Stewart, Junior Deacon ; Thomas C. Cummings, Senior Steward ; Herbert H. Barnes, Junior Steward ; Walter O. Hastings, Inside Sentinel ; William H. Gerrish, Organist ; and Seth T. Dame, Tyler.

ABERDOUR LODGE, BOSTON

THIS lodge was instituted in Freemasons' Hall (old Winthrop House), Dec. 17, 1860, and its first

regular meeting was held on the 8th of January, 1861, when the following-named brothers were elected to office : P. Adams Ames, Master ; John Stetson, Senior Warden ; Thomas J. Lee, Junior Warden ; Joseph J. Whiting, Treasurer ; Benjamin F. Stevens, Secretary ; H. Weld Fuller, Marshal ; Josiah A. Stearns, Chaplain ; Chas. J. Danforth, Senior Deacon ; Chas. H. Allen, Junior Deacon ; Henry F. Spencer, Senior Steward ; David M. Hodgdon, Junior Steward ; Albert T. Whiting, Inside Sentinel ; and William C. Martin, Tyler.

The lodge derives its name from Sholto Charles Douglas, Lord Aberdour, a distinguished Mason, for several years at the head of our ancient order in Scotland.



Revere Lodge Room, Boston



Masonic Hall, South Boston

During the thirty-five years of its existence the following-named brothers have filled the Master's chair: Preston Adams Ames, Chas. J. Danforth, John Stetson, Henry F. Spencer, William R. Norcross, Walter L. Gardner, Wooster B. Mayhew, Henry F. Ames, Charles H. Johnson, James C. Tucker, Charles Harris, David E. Leighton, Frederick H. Spring, Samuel Hosea, Jr., George F. Stebbins, Frederick J. Ham, Samuel H. Spring, and Chester M. Perry.

Among the past and present members of the lodge are many well-known names, a few of whom are, Edward P. Wilbur, Phineas Pierce, Louis Weissbein, C. H. Hackett, Sidney Cushing, Lucius Slade, Charles H. Hovey, Jarvis D. Braman, Grenville T. W. Braman, Calvin A. Richards, Rev.

Daniel C. Eddy, Henry Guild, Henry A. Pemberton, Albert S. Pillsbury, Amos K. Tilden, and many others, equally well known throughout the city. The lodge has always been held as a very conservative body, and, although thirty-five years old, has but about one hundred and fifty members.

The present officers of the lodge are Chester H. Perry, Master; William P. Willard, Senior Warden; Henry M. Nourse, Junior Warden; P. E. Burtchaell, Treasurer; Samuel Hosea, Jr., Secretary; George F. Stebbins, Chaplain; William H. Loudon, Marshal; George H. Johnson, Senior Deacon; Louis H. Parkhurst, Junior Deacon; Francis W. Perry, Senior Steward; Frederick K. Kloutman, Junior Steward; Walter S. Provan, Inside Sentinel; William H. Ger-

rish, Organist; and Seth T. Dame, Tyler.

MOUNT LEBANON LODGE, BOSTON

THE first meeting on record of this lodge was held at Masons' Hall, fronting on what was then Ann, now North, Street, Boston, on Tuesday evening, July 7, A. L. 5801. It held thirteen meetings between this date and the 23d of November following, at which time it was consecrated, and its officers duly installed by the Worshipful Masters' Grand Lodge. The charter of the lodge bears date the 8th of June, 1801. On Aug. 4, 1817, with the other Masonic bodies of the city, the lodge met at the Exchange Coffee House, and so continued to do until the 3d of November, 1818, when the build-

ing was destroyed by fire. On Oct. 14, 1864, the lodge united with the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge and other Masonic bodies in laying the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple, at the northeast corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets; and on June 24, 1867, in the procession and ceremonies attending the dedication of the new Temple.

GERMANIA LODGE, BOSTON

THIS is the only lodge in the city conducting its proceedings in a foreign language. All its work is done in German. It is very prosperous, numbering now 210 members, and welcoming at every communication two or three hundred visitors. It was organized in 1855, and its officers are: Joseph Gahm, Master; John B. Ultsch, Senior



Eliot Lodge, Jamaica Plain



Masonic Temple, East Boston

Warden; Leopold Balch, Junior Warden; George Zenth, Treasurer; Raphael Lasker, Secretary; Rev. Dr. Otto Kramer, Chaplain; Sebastian Gahm, Marshal; Karl Diesenbach, Senior Deacon; Karl Schmuck, Junior Deacon; Felix Kornfeld, Senior Steward; Joseph W. Gahm, Junior Steward; Adolph Schwarzwaldere, Inside Sentinel; and Seth T. Dame, Outside Sentinel.

ST. PAUL'S LODGE, SOUTH BOSTON

UNDER a dispensation this lodge was organized, in Brooks Hall, on the 3d of March, 1846. It was constituted and consecrated on the 30th of March, 1847, in Mount Washington Hall.

Its first officers were: Jacob Page, Worshipful Master; Charles H. White, Senior Warden; Joseph D. Greene, Junior Warden; Josiah Dunham, Jr., Treasurer; William Butters, Secretary; George Page,

Senior Deacon; Charles Sampson, Junior Deacon; William A. Butters, Senior Steward; Jos. Adams, Junior Steward; Rev. Joseph H. Clinch, Chaplain; James McFarlen, Tyler; Joseph Stark, Marshal.

Its present officers are: Alpheus Hill, Worshipful Master; Horace M. Bickford, Senior Warden; Frederick D. Pierce, Junior Warden; Horace Manson, Treasurer; Harrison B. Payne, Secretary; William Chrimes, Chaplain; Charles B. Blair, Marshal; Harry W. Kimball, Senior Deacon; Frederick A. Flanders, Junior Deacon; Frank T. Taylor, Senior Steward; Alden B. Johnson, Junior Steward; William H. Rule, Inside Sentinel; Charles S. Johnson, Organist; Charles H. Kimball, Tyler.

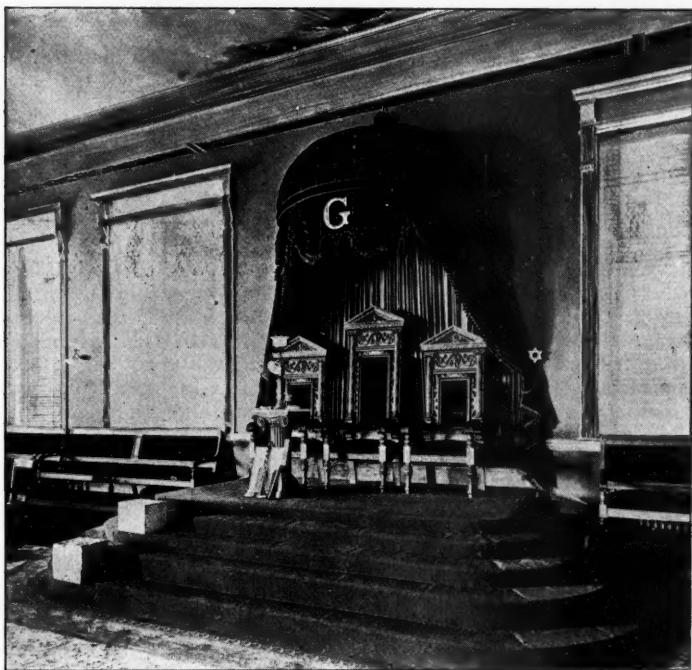
GATE OF THE TEMPLE LODGE, SOUTH BOSTON

THE only information we have

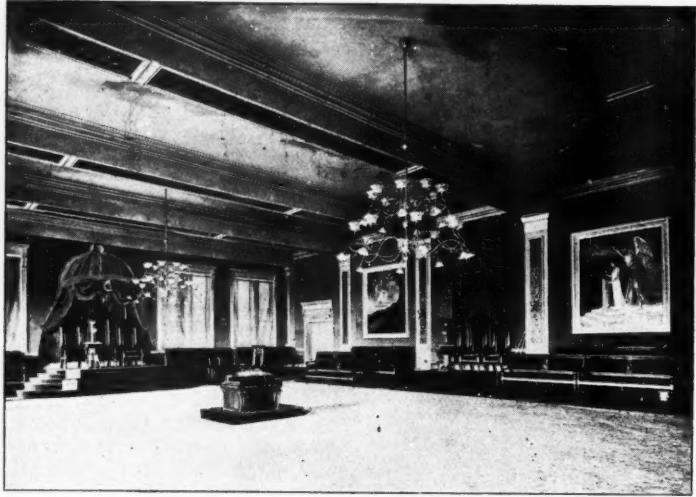
been able to secure with regard to this lodge is, that it was organized in 1855, and that the following is its list of officers: Rev. Joseph H. Clinch, Master; Wm. H. Stevenson, Master; B. D. Amsden, Senior Warden; Joseph G. Allen, Junior Warden; Charles W. Walker, Treasurer; C. H. Kimball, Secretary; Thomas C. Ibbs, Marshal; Fred C. Garvin, Senior Deacon; J. W. Hill, Junior Deacon; John Haynes, Chaplain; Robert E. Harrison, Senior Steward; and Archibald Nettles, Junior Steward. Among its members are a good many prominent stage professionals, among whom may be mentioned Henry Dixey and Louis Aldrich.

TEMPLE LODGE

THIS lodge, like many others, cannot boast of long years of existence; a strong quarter of a century marks its life. But during that time it has been properly awake to the exigencies of the time. Born since the Rebellion, there has been no domestic or foreign strife to call forth the valor and patriotism of the men who have composed its membership. Years of peace have been its portion, and it has only been left for Masonry to exhibit its influence and exert its power in behalf of good citizenship, and of a holier devotion to those fundamental principles which not only form, but strengthen the foundation of, our ancient order.



Baalbec Lodge—East of Masonic Temple, East Boston



Baalbec Lodge — Inner Temple

In March, 1870, the lodge received its dispensation from the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and on the 15th of March, 1871, it was formally constituted in the Masonic Temple by the Most Worshipful Grand Master William Sewall Gardner. John Garney was its first Master, William Waters, Jr., Senior Warden, and Philander Nutter its Junior Warden. Fifty-three Masons constituted its charter members, almost half of whom have since passed the portals of the Supreme Lodge of another world. Its membership to-day amounts to about two hundred. William P. Treet, Worshipful Master of the lodge, has always been intimately associated with all Masonic enterprises in its district. Its regular communications are held on the first Thursday of the month, at the new Masonic Temple in East Boston.

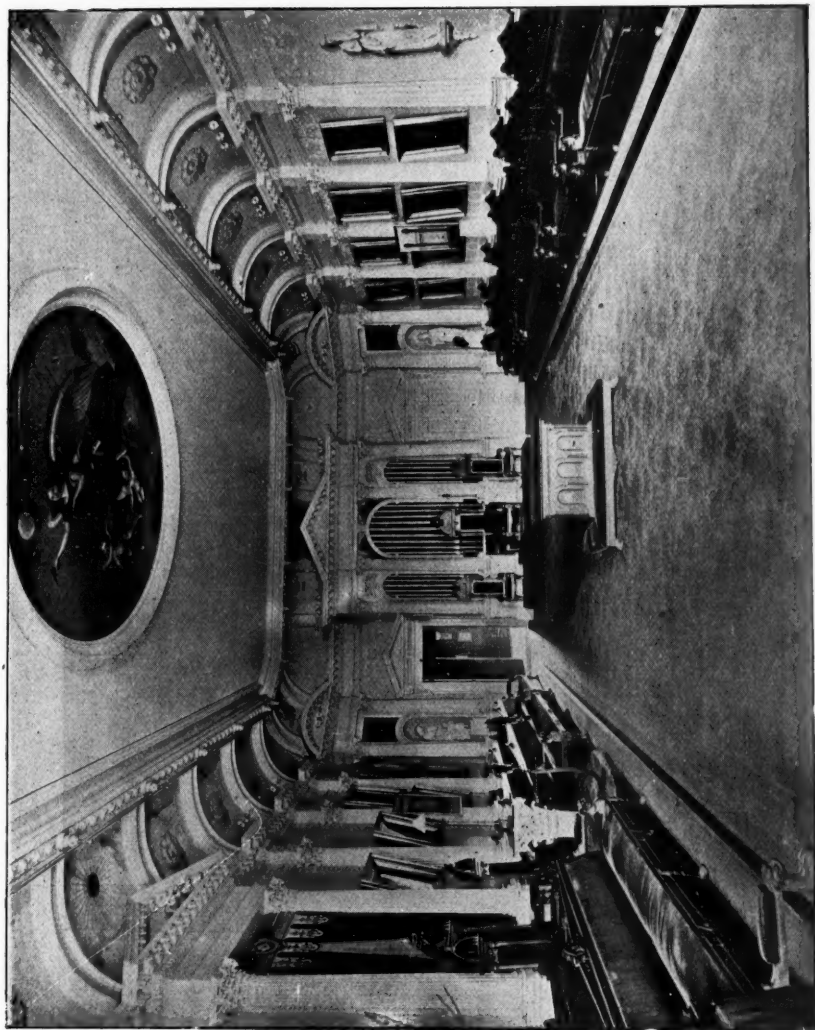
Its Past Masters are: John Garney, 1870-71; William Waters, Jr., 1872-73; Philander Nutter, 1874-75;

Frank E. Sutherland, 1876-77; T. A. Hutchins, 1878-79; Andrew Hall, 1880-81; Samuel Dillaway, Jr., 1882-83; George F. Hosea, 1884-85; N. D. Freeman, 1886-87; William E. Milk, 1888-89; James M. Simpson, 1890-91; Frank H. Parker, 1892-93; William P. Treet, 1894-95.

The lodge celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary in March of the present year, in a very interesting and agreeable style, giving a first-class entertainment and sumptuous banquet, concluding the evening with a social dance.

KING SOLOMON'S LODGE, CHARLESTOWN

In the annals of Masonry this lodge occupies an enviable place. Of the three lodges in Charlestown it is the oldest, and was instituted on the 5th of September, 1783, from which date it takes precedence. It may, therefore, be properly regarded as one of the ancient land-

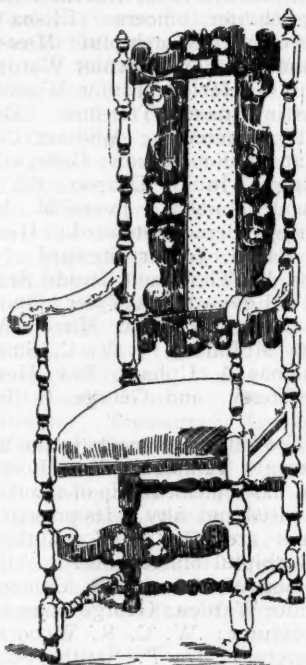


CORINTHIAN HALL, BOSTON



MASONIC TEMPLE, CORNER TREMONT AND BOYLSTON STREETS, BOSTON

marks of local Masonry. Among the signatures to its charter are names revered in the archives



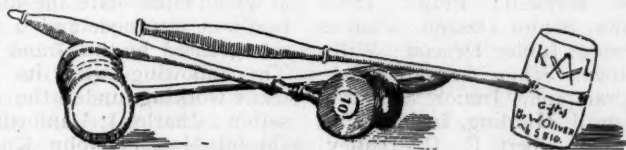
Ancient Installation-Chair Used by King Solomon's Lodge

of the State,—such as Grand Master John Warren, a brother of Gen. Joseph Warren; Past Grand Master Joseph Webb, Senior Grand Warden [Paul Revere, the famous patriot, and other officers of the Grand Lodge. Its first meeting was held on Aug. 20, 1783, at the

“tavern” of Richard Trumbull, which at that time stood on the northeasterly corner of Main and Water Streets. Among those present were Benjamin Frothingham, Eliphalet Newell, Edward Goodwin, David Goodwin, Josiah Bartlett, Joseph Cordis, Caleb Swan, and William Calder; and it was at that meeting that it was unanimously voted to present a memorial for a charter to the next quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge, and that Dr. Josiah Bartlett should be the first Worshipful Master. The first was not only granted, and the second carried into effect, but it also turned out afterwards that the remainder of the gentlemen named above became the charter members of the lodge that was thus prayed for.

It was at a meeting held on the 11th of September, 1783, that the charter and the “Bill of Rights” was presented by the committee to the lodge, and it was then that the lodge was duly constituted, and its organization completed, with Dr. Josiah Bartlett as Worshipful Master. The charter and the “Bill of Rights” were signed by Perez Morton, John Warren, Paul Revere, and James Avery.

It was by this lodge that the original monument was erected on Bunker Hill, which, with proper ceremonial, was dedicated on the 2d of December, 1794; a full account of which, together with a more extended history of the lodge, is to be found in the June number of this Magazine.



Mallets Presented to King Solomon's Lodge by the Several Brothers

HENRY PRICE LODGE, CHARLESTOWN

THIS lodge bears the name of the father of Freemasonry in North America. He was born in London, in 1697, of a highly respectable family, and came to Boston in 1723, and established himself in business. During the tenth year of his settlement in Boston, he made application to Lord Viscount Montacute, Grand Master of England, on behalf of himself and several other brethren, to be deputed as Grand Master of New England; and his well-known character was of itself sufficient to procure the appointment. He died in Boston, at the age of fourscore and three, on the 20th of May, 1780.

The lodge was constituted on the 22d of June, 1859, with the following-named officers: Charles B. Rogers, Worshipful Master; George W. Warren, Senior Warden; William N. Lane, Junior Warden; Thomas B. Harris, Treasurer; William W. Pierce, Secretary; Oliver Ayers, Marshal; Thomas R. Lambert, Chaplain; Francis W. Hurd, Senior Deacon; George A. Lounsbury, Junior Deacon; Elijah S. Wait, Senior Steward; Charles L. Stevenson, Junior Steward; Edward T. Woodward, Inside Sentinel; and Rowland Hill, Tyler.

Its present officers are Walter S. Brewer, Worshipful Master; Wm. O. Wiley, Senior Warden; Fred R. Pease, Junior Warden; Geo. F. Mullett, Treasurer; Charles S. Robertson, Secretary; George H. Gammons, Chaplain; William H. Oakes, Marshal; Frank Trask Barrows, Senior Deacon; Charles L. Loring, Junior Deacon; Willis W. Stover, Senior Steward; Geo. W. Crampton, Junior Steward; William F. Harding, Inside Sentinel; and Albert E. D. Dadley, Tyler.

HAMMATT LODGE, EAST BOSTON

THE organization of this lodge took place in 1859, with the following charter officers: Elisha J. Cleveland, Worshipful Master; Samuel L. Fowle, Senior Warden; John G. Hazlett, Junior Warden; Martin Adams, Treasurer; Geo. Butts, Secretary; William Constant, Senior Deacon; George H. Wiggin, Junior Deacon; Eli C. Wood, Marshal; James M. McLartey, Senior Steward; Henry T. Bacon, Junior Steward; Joseph W. Thompson, Inside Sentinel; Edwin Butts, Tyler; and as members, Hezekiah Mayo, William McLartey, J. V. C. Smith, Thomas A. Upham, Rev. Henry McCloney, and George B. Forwell.

The lodge now meets in the new Masonic Temple in East Boston, and has a membership of about one hundred and fifty. Its present officers are: George Z. Lythgoe, Worshipful Master; W. B. Allen, Senior Warden; C. D. Cameron, Junior Warden; George Lounsbury, Treasurer; W. C. R. Woodside, Secretary; Ira P. Smith, Senior Deacon; Horace W. Rand, Junior Deacon; Edwin R. Smith, Marshal; George F. Beal, Senior Steward; Frank O. Newton, Junior Steward; Theo. K. Guth, Inside Sentinel; and Martin Moore, Tyler.

LA FAYETTE LODGE, ROXBURY

FROM the 12th of June, 1865, until the close of that year, this lodge worked under a dispensation, at which latter date the dispensation was returned, and a charter was granted by the Grand Lodge. The following were its officers while working under the dispensation: Charles J. Danforth, Worshipful Master; John Kneeland, Senior Warden; William Hobbs,

Jr., Junior Warden; William B. May, Treasurer; Charles L. Lane, Secretary; Charles C. Harvey, Senior Deacon; Frederick M. Briggs, Junior Deacon; Daniel Wheeler, Senior Steward; Horace C. Wills, Junior Steward; George Bowler, Chaplain; Julius Bacon, Marshal; and E. G. Scott, Tyler.

The lodge was constituted and its officers installed by the Grand Lodge on the 2d of July, 1866, the officers being the same as under the dispensation, except that the position of Senior Deacon was filled by William F. Mullin.

The present officers of the lodge are: Gardner F. Packard, Worshipful Master; John A. Williams, Senior Warden; Waldo W. Merrill, Junior Warden; Shepard H. Bradley, Treasurer; James W. Blaisdell, Secretary; Rev. Joseph E. Barry, Chaplain; Rodney P. Woodman, Marshal; William F. Mead, Senior Deacon; William T. Johnson, Junior Deacon; Austin E. Carpenter, Senior Steward; Jacob Schaffer, Inside Sentinel; and Luther C. Bradley, Tyler.

UNION LODGE

THIS lodge, located in a handsome lodge-room at Upham's Corner, Dorchester, the first communication in which was held on Sept. 13, 1892, is in a highly prosperous condition, with a membership amounting to 272. It was organized on the evening of April 28, 1796, "at the house of Brother Samuel Pierce, Jr.," where, with the greatest care that everything should be done as the "Masonic constitution directs," they proceeded to elect the first officers of the new lodge, as follows: Ebenezer Withington, 3d, Master; Edmund Baker, Senior Warden; James Davenport, Junior Warden; and, by unanimous consent at the same time, the following "other

office-bearers were chosen: "Samuel Crehore, Treasurer; James Noyes, Secretary; Edward W. Baxter, Senior Deacon; George Manning, Junior Deacon; and Edward Withington and Samuel Richards, Stewards.

In June of the year 1796, Union Lodge was empowered for work, though the formal consecration of the lodge did not take place till a year later. "Conceiving it to be their duty as well as privilege to adopt regulations and to provide working tools," the brethren convened as a regularly constituted lodge for the first time at the house of Brother Samuel Richards, "on the evening of the Tuesday next preceding the fulling of the moon, in the month of June, 1796."

The Grand Master who signed the charter of the lodge was the famous Paul Revere; and the Deputy Grand Master was William Scollay, who lived on the present site of the Boston Museum and for whom Scollay Square was named. The Senior Grand Warden, Isaiah Thomas, took an active part in the stirring events preceding the Revolution, and as an author and journalist did much to incite the people to resistance.

Of the sixteen Masons who petitioned for a charter for Union Lodge, only twelve became members at once. Of the lodges now existing in Massachusetts, thirteen ante-date Union Lodge and six were constituted in the same year. Of the sixteen original petitioners for a charter, the following are the names: Ebenezer Withington, 3d, Edmund Baker, Amos Holbrook, James Davenport, Samuel Crehore, Samuel Pierce, Jr., Samuel Richards, Edward Hill, John Swift, Ebenezer Williams, John Lillie, George Manning, Edward W. Baxter, Edward Withington, Edward Holden, and James Noyes.

RABBONI LODGE, SOUTH BOSTON

DURING the year 1868 several brethren, believing that the interest of Freemasonry would be advanced by the establishment of another lodge in South Boston, petitioned the Most Worshipful Grand Master for a dispensation to work, under the name of Rabboni Lodge, which dispensation was granted in January, 1869. The first meeting was held on Jan. 12, 1869, at Masonic Hall, South Boston, this lodge being the youngest in that section of the city. Its first officers were: Richard H. Barker, Worshipful Master; Richard Pope, Senior Warden; Francis C. Hersey, Junior Warden; Charles H. Hersey, Treasurer; George S. Carpenter, Secretary; Benjamin T. Wells, Senior Deacon; Charles L. James, Junior Deacon; George W. Kingman, Senior Steward; Chas. H. Bush, Junior Steward; Winslow B. Lucas, Marshal; Francis C. Choate, Inside Sentinel; and Joseph S. Tilton, Tyler.

After having worked from January, 1869, till March, 1870, the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge granted a charter and the lodge was duly constituted in the new Masonic Temple on March 9, 1870, and its officers installed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master William S. Gardner, and Solon Thornton, Grand Secretary, in presence of the Grand Lodge, in regular session.

The present officers of the lodge are: George Crawford, Master; Fred R. Charnock, Senior Warden; Arthur Y. Mitchell, Junior Warden; George H. Alexander, Treasurer; Richard J. Williams, Secretary; James Huxtable, Chaplain; Edward B. Wheeler, Marshal; Herbert H. Dodd, Senior Deacon; Elnathan W. Haskell, Junior Deacon; John Ogden, Jr.,

Senior Steward; George L. York, Junior Steward; James Bearse, Inside Sentinel; and Charles H. Kimball, Tyler.

LODGE OF ELEUSIS, BOSTON

THIS lodge was constituted in 1865, with the following officers: Henry W. Warren, Worshipful Master; Richard Briggs, Senior Warden; George P. Sanger, Junior Warden; W. W. Baker, Treasurer; J. L. Whipple, Secretary; J. M. Rodocanachi, Senior Deacon; Chas. U. Cotting, Junior Deacon; W. H. Allen, Senior Steward; F. F. Emery, Junior Steward; W. R. Alger, Chaplain; J. D. Kent, Marshal; J. W. Taylor, Sentinel.

The Past Masters of the lodge have been: Richard Briggs, Past Grand Master, and George P. Sanger, Past Deputy Grand Master of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge; J. M. Rodocanachi, Otis E. Weld, Past Grand Master, E. C. Morris, F. D. Child, S. A. Bigelow, Geo. E. Atherton, R. L. Roberts, Past Deputy Grand Master, C. P. Wilson, T. T. Sawyer, Jr., H. S. Rowe, Henry D. Dupee, and Walter F. Lansing.

WINTHROP LODGE, WINTHROP

PREVIOUS to the year 1887, numerous unsuccessful attempts had been made to secure a charter for a Masonic lodge in Winthrop, but it was not until March, 1887, that the coveted dispensation was granted by Grand Master Henry Endicott, to Brothers P. S. Macgowan, Frank E. Bennett, Osman B. Ingalls, Thomas H. Cross, Warren Belcher, Edward F. Cutter, Charles A. Grant, Benjamin W. Clisby, Edmund S. Read, Charles G. Bird, Edwin F. Dunham, Sylvanus Payne, Sydney H. Griffin, Richard Shackford, Henry F. Shanneck, Hermon D. Tewksbury, and

Joseph Bowman, who, as charter members, conducted the work, with the following organization: P. S. Macgowan, Worshipful Master; E. S. Read, Senior Warden; F. E. Bennett, Junior Warden; Sylvanus Payne, Treasurer; Warren Belcher, Secretary; Charles G. Bird, Senior Deacon; T. H. Cross, Junior Deacon; S. H. Griffin, Senior Steward; H. F. Shaneck, Junior Steward; and Joseph Bowman, Tyler.

Five Masters have occupied the chair in the East, — Worshipful Brothers P. S. Macgowan, E. S. Read, Charles G. Bird, L. A. Wallon, and S. H. Griffin.

The hope of a better Masonic home had been always strong among the members, but it was not until January, 1892, that any actual move was made in that direction. An association was then formed, and a committee, consisting of Worshipful Brothers L. A. Wallon and Charles G. Bird, and Brothers F. W. Tucker, M. Austin Belcher, and John B. Tewksbury, was appointed to procure plans and specifications for a suitable building to accommodate the lodge.

On the 2d of June, 1892, this association was incorporated, under the name of the "Winthrop Building Association," with the following officers and directors: President, Lewis A. Wallon; Vice-President, Edward B. Newton; Treasurer, David Floyd, 2d; Clerk, Frank W. Tucker; Directors, L. A. Wallon, E. B. Newton, David Floyd, 2d, Frank W. Tucker, Sylvanus Payne, George F. Payne, Fred H. Seavey, Frank E. Bennett; and Brothers Frank W. Tucker, Edward B. Newton, and Warren Belcher, having been chosen as the building committee, to have charge of the work, the edifice was successfully erected, and in the spring of 1893 appropriately dedicated to its worthy use.

It is located in Winthrop Street, near the Town Hall, and but a short distance from the Winthrop Centre Station. The style of the structure is colonial, and in pleasing harmony with the rural aspect of the town.

The contractor was Mr. James Bacon; the mason-work was performed by M. Austin Belcher, and the plumbing was done by A. W. Richardson & Co.

FAITH LODGE

THE dispensation for this lodge is dated on the 12th of June, A. L. 5868, and it was in answer to the prayer of the following-named residents of Charlestown: William H. Kent, Samuel L. Nesmith, Daniel Williams, Henry W. Bragg, Andrew J. Bailey, Francis W. Pray, John B. Norton, Charles F. Fairbanks, James Adams, Jr., James W. Poor, and James Swords. Of these, William H. Kent (deceased), a Past Master of St. John's Lodge of Boston, was first Master of the lodge, and afterwards District Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and also Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Brother James Swords is also a Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery.

The lodge met first in the old Washington Hall Building in Main Street, and all other Masonic bodies at that time met in the same place. Afterwards, when the Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank was built, in Thompson Square, the Masonic fraternity leased the upper part of the building, and have ever since occupied it as apartments for all the Charlestown Masonic lodges.

"F du Sud."

HISTORICAL PARALLEL COLUMN

NOTES AND COMMENTS ON THE PAST AND PRESENT

July, 1795.

1. The shares in the projected causeway from the South End to Dorchester Point were all filled up to-day, the total amount being £20,000.

A vessel arrived to-day from Carolina, having on board the remainder of the crews of two vessels from Guadaloupe, belonging and bound to Salem and Newburyport, who were put on board yesterday in the bay by the "Sir Charles Gray," privateer of Bermuda, which had taken the above vessels on Friday and Saturday last, on the race-point of Cape Cod bearing N. N. E. six leagues. The names of the masters are Barr and Goodhue, and with the boys were sent in the prizes to Bermuda. The commander of the "Sir Charles Gray" said that the Isle of France was declared to be in a state of blockade, and that he was cruising for vessels to and from that place.

3. To-day the ship "Hope," Captain Ross, arrived here from Liverpool, bringing no papers; nor can we learn, from verbal account, anything that can give real information to our readers on the subject which now agitates the public mind,—the continuation of war or a speedy peace. The campaign on the Continent had not commenced, and it was anticipated it would be merely a campaign of preparation. The English are at war with the Mahrattas in the East Indies, and have lately had with them some severe encounters.

4. "Grand Lodge: Agreeably to an invitation of the Governor, and

• *July, 1895.*

1. Massachusetts is gradually becoming one of the principal centres for clean horse-racing. The racing in this vicinity, as shown at Mystic and Saugus, is on a plane that comes near to the Grand Circuit standard,—that criterion of all trotting sport. There are a variety of reasons for this hostile legislation in other States, the spread of the bicycle craze, and the growth of the "electric" as a means of transportation.

2. The Treasury statements for the fiscal year ending yesterday show an increase in the public debt, but at the same time a much larger cash balance and gold reserve than a year ago. The interest-bearing debt on June 30, 1894, was \$635,041,890, and the debt due to the circulation of paper money was \$587,235,799. The corresponding figures for June 30, 1895, are \$716,202,060, and \$539,497,029, a net increase of about \$23,000,000.

The afternoon sitting of this, the fifth session of the International Supreme Lodge of Good Templars, was devoted to the recognition and observance of Dominion Day. The Canadian members and representatives from Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia wore maple leaves, and other members followed their example and wore the Canadian emblem.

The first annual convention of the Junior Epworth League of New England was held to-day in the Bromfield Street Methodist Church. The little ones, whose age-limit to

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the Agents of the Commonwealth, the Grand Lodge will assist His Excellency in laying the foundation-stone of the new State House, this day, the twentieth anniversary of the Independence of the United States. A procession will be formed in the Representatives' Chamber at ten o'clock, and the lodges under this jurisdiction, and the resident and sojourning brethren, are invited to attend, properly clothed. By order of the M. W. Grand Master, Daniel Oliver, G. S."

From "The Gazette" of July 8th is taken the following: On Saturday last the twentieth anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this town in a manner highly honorable to its citizens, and which gave evidence of the happiness that has resulted from the memorable declaration of 1776. To particularize every instance which presented itself would far exceed our limit, and is full of meaning to those the least acquainted with the spirit and federalism of the citizens of Boston.

The civic testimonials consisted of a universal abstinence from work and care, while mutual congratulations pervaded every class. At eleven o'clock the Old South Meeting House was filled with citizens, from the Chief Magistrate to him who filled the most laborious walk of life, who heard with attention and approved with unbounded applause the events which led to, and the principles which actuated, the councils of America in the Declaration of Independence, pronounced in an oration by Mr. George Blake. It is ever usual on the anniversary birthday of our Republic to applaud the orator who celebrates it, and this applause was abundantly given on this occasion, although many of the sen-

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membership is sixteen years, came, one thousand strong, from all points of New England, largely from Massachusetts, to mingle in the exercises of the day, and to receive inspiration from their elders.

Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn to-day submitted to the Secretary of the Navy various objections to certain features of the proposed plans of the new battle-ships. He especially remonstrates against the superimposed turrets, the raising of the armor belt, the thirteen-inch guns, and the proposed speed. He points out that no maritime country in the world is now using the thirteen-inch gun; but on the other hand it is known that in order to penetrate thick armor that gun is absolutely requisite, and the Secretary will undoubtedly decide in its favor. Naval Constructor Hichborn lays particular stress on the idea of raising the armor belt one foot higher than heretofore, and indicates his fear of the vessel rolling so as to expose her bottom below the armor to the shell of an enemy, the result of which would be, if it were struck, to injure the vitals of the ship.

3. The City Auditor's exhibit of July 1 is especially important, as marking the close of the first half year of Mayor Curtis' administration. The total receipts, including transfers of \$3,162,682.12 from 1894-95 accounts, aggregate \$20,251,700.52, while the total expenditures foot up \$10,091,449.98, as against \$18,889,311.17 and \$10,057,920.99, respectively, a year ago. The unexpended balances for the next six months amount to \$10,893,430.71, less \$733,180.17 to be provided for. The total amount of loans authorized but not issued is \$13,403,500, exclusive of the \$2,000,000 loan issued July 1. Of

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timents and opinions appeared strongly tinctured with party spirit, which, on a close and liberal investigation, must fall to the ground. The military honors of the day were performed by Captain Bradley's Artillery and the Independent Fusileers, commanded by Captain Laughton. The latter formed the escort of the supreme escort for the day, and performed several evolutions and firings to universal satisfaction. The Artillery commenced by repeated discharges at various periods of the day, and at noon gave a specimen of real action by several well-planned and adroitly-executed manœuvres on State Street, after which they retired to their gun-room, where they were joined by the officers of the various corps in town, as guests, and partook of an elegant and plentiful collation, at the close of which the following toasts were given:

1. "The Day: May the patriots who consecrated it never have cause to reproach their country with ingratitude." (Fifteen guns.)

2. "George Washington: "Washington's March." Fifteen cheers, fifteen guns.

3. "America, Free and Independent: May the hand that would submit to a shackle wither on the arm that supports it."

4. "Samuel Adams." ("Yankee Doodle," and three cheers.)

5. "The Shades of American Heroes: May the laurels they have worn never wither on their tombs, while gratitude has a tear to moisten their roots."

6. "Moses Gill." (Three cheers, "Boston March.")

7. "American Commerce: May it extend with the ocean, and flourish with time."

8. "Our Sister Republics, France and Holland."

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this \$11,900,500 is outside of the debt limit, \$3,000,000 having been authorized since inauguration day. The gross debt on June 30, 1895, is \$60,898,614.93, against \$53,552,920.72 a year ago, while the net debt is \$37,964,458.12, as against \$33,168,161.06 of the same dates, respectively. The net debt on June 30, 1895, shows an increase of \$1,470,593.70 over the net debt of Dec. 31, 1894, while the net debt on June 30, 1894, showed a decrease of \$551,950.87 from the net debt of Dec. 31, 1893. The total means of redemption on June 30, of this year, were \$22,934,156.81, against \$20,384,759.66 on June 30, 1894. The gross city and county debt at the present time is as follows: City debt, \$30,390,340.95; county debt, \$3,682,000; Cochituate, \$17,761,273.98; and Mystic, \$65,000,000. The borrowing capacity within the debt limit for the balance of the year from June 30 was \$1,996,424, and this has been absorbed by the new loan bill.

4. Among the many celebrations of the day one of the most inspiring was that in the Old South Meeting House, to which all were admitted free of charge. The meeting was called in the interests of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution. Patriotic songs were sung by a chorus of one hundred children, selected from the public schools and temperance leagues. Addresses were delivered by Lieutenant-Governor Wolcott, Mr. Nathan Appleton, and the Rev. S. F. Smith, author of "America;" and the flag, composed of one hundred voices, burst into song with a cornet accompaniment. The specific object of the entertainment was to promote patriotism and good citizenship among the youth of the State.

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9. "General Pichegru, who has never forgotten that the soldier is a citizen." (Three cheers and Marseilles hymn.)

10. "The treaty with Great Britain: May the American tonnage never be limited but by the growth of our forests." (Fifteen cheers.)

11. "The new State House: May its Corner Stone be the Rights of Man, its roof Wisdom, and its halls Patriotism." (Seven cheers.)

12. "The Orator of the Day: May the chaplet of genius ever decorate the altar of liberty." (Three cheers.)

13. "Kosciusko and La Fayette: May the former be liberated from his dungeon to emancipate his country, and the latter to secure the revolution he commenced." (Six cheers.)

14. "Peace to our frontiers: May the smoke of the calumet be the only cloud in their political horizon." (Three cheers, Aik-noomuc.)

15. "The Eighteenth Century: May it terminate in the full blaze of universal liberty." (Six cheers, fifteen guns, songs and other plaudits.)

At half-past four o'clock a committee was appointed to wait on the Cincinnati, and inform them that the Artillery would drink the following toast, with fifteen cheers and fifteen guns: "The Society of the Cincinnati: May that glorious band of patriots, who vindicated and established the liberties of America, be immortalized in the memory of posterity, as the exemplars of every heroic virtue."

At five o'clock Judge Tudor, as President of a committee from the Cincinnati, informed Captain Bradley that at half-past five the Society of the Cincinnati would return the

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9. The Park Commissioners, under the metropolitan park and boulevard act, have filed their report in the Supreme Court. There are thirty-seven cities and towns comprised in the system, Boston serving as their common centre. The total amount authorized to be appropriated by the Commissioners is \$2,300,000. Of the \$1,000,000 authorized by the original park act \$900,000 have been applied as follows: Blue Hills Reservation, \$250,000; Middlesex Fells Reservation, \$420,000; Stony Brook Reservation, \$200,000; Beaver Brook Reservation, \$30,000. The total amount appropriated by this act has been applied, \$1,000,000 to the Revere Beach Reservation, and \$300,000 to the Charles River Reservation. In addition to this the act of 1894, called the boulevard act, authorized an appropriation of \$500,000, which has been applied as follows by the Commission: \$120,000 for the Mystic Valley Parkway, and \$175,000 for the Middlesex Fells Parkway, leaving a balance unapplied of \$115,000. Under the acts Boston is required to-day fifty per cent. of the total cost of the parks, and it is the balance of the one hundred per cent. under these acts that the Commission were instructed to apportion.

The sixty-fifth annual convention of the American Institute of Instruction opened at Portland to-day, with a large attendance of teachers and educators from all over New England and other States. It is the oldest educational association in the country, includes in its membership the leading educators, and has long been noted for the rare quality of the addresses and papers delivered and read at its meetings. There is probably no institution of the kind that has

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honorary compliment and drink the following toast: "Captain Bradlee, with the officers and company of the Boston Artillery: May their civic and military energies very long continue to distinguish the town that led the van in the emancipation of their country." Judge Tudor observed that the above-named toast would be given with three cheers; "But for guns," said he, "we have none; we left them on the banks of the Hudson." The enthusiasm of the applause which ensued on this appeal to the heart of the patriot, beggars description. The bursting acclamations of the company, the roaring of the cannon, and the silent tear that trickled down the cheek of many a war-worn soldier, testified to the transport of approbation which gushed from every bosom.

4. At the Masonic celebration of the day, the Governor, having been complimented by the Agents of the Commonwealth for building the intended State House with laying the corner-stone thereof, His Excellency requested the assistance of the Grand Lodge therein. Accordingly the lodges assembled to-day in the Representative Chamber, and proceeded in Masonic order to the Old South Meeting House to attend the oration, after which the whole proceeded in the following order:

Independent Fusileers.
 Martial Music.
 Two Tylers.
 The Corner-Stone
 on a truck, decorated with ribbons,
 drawn by fifteen white horses,
 each with a leader.
 Operative Masons.
 Grand Marshal.
 Steward, with staves.
 Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts.
 Three Master Masons,
 bearing the Square, Jewel, and Plumb
 Rule.
 Three Stewards,
 bearing Corn, Wine, and Oil.

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done so much or exerted so vast an influence in the educational field. Its work has been characterized by a catholic spirit, broad scholarship, progressive aims, and the commanding attention which its utterances have received. The names of most of the noted educators in this country have appeared upon its program at various times.

The fourth summer session of the School of Applied Ethics opened at Plymouth to-day, with a good attendance. During this week only two departments are in operation—Ethics and Economics. The former is under the direction of Prof. Felix Adler, the latter in charge of Prof. H. C. Adams, who, with Professor Clark of Amherst, gives the opening lecture in this department.

To-day opened in Boston the fourteenth annual convention of Christian Endeavorers, a full account of whose proceedings were given in the July number of this Magazine.

In his annual report, covering the fiscal year ending March 31, Consul Eckford, at Kingston, Jamaica, shows that imports into Jamaica from the United States have increased \$408,070, while those from Great Britain have decreased \$410,144. Of this \$10,500,000 worth of imports into the island, it is the opinion of the Consul, that the United States should supply three-fourths. He considers the trade with Jamaica as susceptible of enormous development. Of the cotton goods imported, amounting in value to about \$1,500,000, the United States furnished only \$156,269.

Last night, at the Church of the Unity, was the grand opening rally of the sixth annual convention of the National Young People's

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Master Masons.
 Officers of Lodges
 in their respective Jewels.
 Past Master Royal Arch.
 Grand Tyler.
 Band of Music, decorated.
 Grand Steward.
 Grand Deacon, with wands.
 Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary.
 Past Grand Wardens.
 Grand Senior and Junior Wardens.
 Past Deputy Grand Masters.
 Past Grand Masters.
 Rev. Clergy and Brothers.
 Grand Master,
 attended by the
 Deputy Grand Master
 and Grand Stewards.
 Deputy Grand Marshal.
 Sheriff of Suffolk.
 The Agents of the Commonwealth.
 His Excellency the Governor.
 His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.
 Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master
 General.
 The Honorable Council.
 Members of the Legislature.
 Clergy and Strangers of Distinction.

In this order they moved to the spot intended for the edifice, and the procession being opened, the Agents, His Excellency the Governor, the Grand Lodge, the Lieutenant-Governor, and the others, passed through; and the operative masons having prepared the stone His Excellency laid it, with the assistance of the Grand and the Deputy Grand Master, after having deposited thereunder a silver plate bearing the following inscription: "This corner-stone of a building, intended for the use of the legislative and executive branches of the government of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, was laid by His Excellency Samuel Adams, Esq., Governor of the said Commonwealth, assisted by the Most Worshipful Paul Revere, Grand Master, and the Right Honorable William Scollay, Deputy Grand Master, and the Grand Wardens and brethren of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, on the fourth

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Christian Union of the Universalist Church. From all over the country delegates had been sent from as far west as California and south as Texas, and all filled to the brim with zeal for the cause. Massed upon the platform of the church was a chorus of one hundred voices, while in front of them were the speakers of the evening, —the Rev. Minot J. Savage, who gave them without stint the courtesy of his church home; Hon. Henry B. Metcalf, President of the Universalist Convention; and Mr. Frank B. Endicott, President of the Massachusetts State Union, and Chairman of the Boston '95 Committee. Shawmut Everyday and Columbus Avenue Churches are used as headquarters, while all the meetings are held in Unity. In the vestry of the latter were the Information Booths and Post-office. The vestry was decorated with blue and white and the national red, white, and blue. Meals were served to the delegates at the East Armory, on East Newton Street, which was also beautiful with the national colors.

14. Manchester commenced to-day the celebration of her 250th anniversary, by holding commemorative services in the old Congregational Church. A few introductory remarks were made by the Rev. D. F. Lamson, who referred to the early history of the church, and paid tribute to its first members, and the influence they had on the contemporaneous history of the town. The sermon, preached by the Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, D. D., of Philadelphia, was a masterly one, eloquently and impressively delivered.

16. The completed figures of the foreign trade of the United States for the fiscal year just past, show a

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day of July, A. D. 1795, and A. L. 5795, being the twentieth anniversary of American Independence;" after which the Governor made the following address: "Fellow citizens,—The representatives of the people, in General Court assembled, did solemnly resolve that an edifice be erected on this spot of ground for the purpose of holding the public councils of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. By the request of their Agents and Commissioners, I do now lay the corner-stone,—The superstructure be raised, even to the top-stone, without any untoward accident, and remain as permanent as the everlasting mountains. May the principles of our excellent Constitution, founded on Nature and the Rights of Man, be ably defended here; and may the same principles be deeply engraven in the hearts of all citizens, and there be fixed, unimpaired and in full vigor, till time shall be no more." The whole then returned to the Council Chamber, where the procession broke up.

4. With pleasure we announce the arrival of several families from Scotland yesterday, the heads of which are named as following: Robert Givings, George Scott, John Smith, George Oliver, William Oliver, and Patrick Ralmston. They are in good health, and appeared to be well-informed, industrious husbandmen. We are happy to acknowledge the attention paid to them by the committee of the Immigration Society of the town.

The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, to-day appointed Fisher Ames, Dwight Foster, and Samuel Cooper, justices of the peace, whose former commissions had expired.

We hear that Mr. Samuel Whit-

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smaller volume of exports and a smaller excess of exports over imports than in 1894, but a larger excess of exports than in 1893. The figures for 1895, while not showing such large totals as were hoped for, are regarded as indicating a more healthful condition of trade, and a larger purchasing power in the United States than existed in 1894. The figures for June show an excess of imports of \$6,300,698, the imports having been \$61,403,624, and the exports \$55,102,926. The imports for June, 1894, were \$51,278,810, and the exports were \$57,302,987, showing an excess of exports of \$6,224,177. The balance of imports of gold during June, was \$1,963,750, against an excess of exports in June, 1894, of \$22,376,872. The balance of gold imports for the five months ending with June, has now risen to \$16,634,666, while the corresponding five months of 1894, showed a balance of exports of \$58,900,616. The balance in favor of the United States, therefore, has been more than \$75,000,000.

21. The Boston police have been greatly complimented by our recent visitors, the Christian Endeavorers, in the following letter, addressed to General Martin, Chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners, by Mr. Samuel D. Capen, Chairman of the General Committee of the Endeavorers for '95: "I want to write you personally, and say that the whole management of the police was simply superb, and praises for it were in every one's mouth. The efficiency and courtesy of the police force of Boston has gone now, through our delegates, all over the world. We feel under the greatest obligation for it all, and I hope you will kindly make this known to your asso-

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well has resigned his place as master of the Almshouse.

6. The following are the members of the Senate who voted against the ratification of the treaty with Great Britain: Langdon of New Hampshire, Robinson of Vermont, Burr of New York, Berrien of Kentucky, Mason and Tazewell of Virginia, Bloodworthy and Martin of North Carolina, Butler of South Carolina, and Jackson of Georgia; while those who voted for it were: Samuel Livermore of New Hampshire, George Cabot and Caleb Strong of Massachusetts, William Bradford and Theodore Foster of Rhode Island, Oliver Ellsworth and John Trombull of Connecticut, Elijah Paine of Vermont, Rufus King of New York, John Rutherford and Frederick Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, James Ross and William Bingham of Pennsylvania, John Vining and Henry Latimer of Delaware, Richard Potts and John Henry of Maryland, Humphrey Marshall of Kentucky, James Read of South Carolina, and James Gunn of Georgia. The following States were consequently divided on the question: New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Kentucky, South Carolina, and Georgia; and the following States voted unanimously in its favor: Massachusetts, population 475,327; Rhode Island, 68,825; Connecticut, 237,946; New Jersey, 184,139; Pennsylvania, 434,973; Delaware, 59,094; Maryland, 319,728; total of population voting for treaty, 1,779,432. The following States voted unanimously against the ratification: North Carolina, population 393,751; Virginia, 747,610; total population against the treaty, 1,141,361. The treaty was made by Mr. Jay. There was a divided opposition to its provisions, and the riots happening in

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ciate Commissioners, to Superintendent Eldredge, to the Captains who were so attentive at the auditoriums, and through them to the patrolmen, so far as you possibly can."

22. Every indication points to an era of active trade, and, unless all signs fail, the next four weeks will see a marked advance in prices of mill products, and a great increase in the demand. Manufacturers who are now, buying cotton, are paying one cent more per pound than they paid when they stocked up last fall. Of 172,000 pieces of goods held in Fall River, 106,000 are odd makes, and 66,000 are 64 x 64s. One mill is carrying 40,000 pieces of the latter class of goods, but it is the only concern that is carrying more than 20,000 pieces on hand. For the coming week 147,000 pieces have been sold for delivery from this market, while for the four weeks following only 110,000 pieces have been sold. For September delivery 71,000 pieces weekly have been contracted for.

It has been authoritatively stated that the principles involved in the construction of the yacht "Defender," are likely to revolutionize the science of small-craft building, in which the navy department is also concerned. An examination of the yacht has revealed three practical revolutions in ship-building. One of these is known to be the use of aluminum for the hull, and another is concealed in the figures of the dimensions and form of construction of the yacht, that are available in the future work of the navy department.

In the Winthrop Street M. E. Church at Roxbury, last evening, the Rev. E. M. Taylor preached on "Boston as touched by the

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June, in burning vessels, and so on, were thought by some to have been incited by the Jacobins. Great indignation was felt toward the British, and the government were in a quandary how to act, as the subject of the treaty was liable to involve the peace of the country.

7. A Vote of Thanks: We, the subscribers, passengers on board the schooner "Apollo," of Wiscasset, from Greenock, North Britain, now arrived at Boston, take this method of testifying our approbation of the captain, John J. Hilton, and Mr. Daniel Mallus, the mate, as good seamen, and return our hearty thanks for their protection, care, and attention to us during our passage. (Signed) Gavin Scott, and family; Robert Givings, and family; Thomas Mather, and family; Robert Richardson, and family; Patrick Ralmston, and family; George Richardson, and family; George Oliver, and family; William Oliver, and family; Henry and James Marshall, William Dove, John Gibson, John Wilson, William Lamb, George Edgell.

8. Bermudian privateers cruising in the bay have captured ten vessels belonging to Salem and Newburyport.

To-day was published officially the treaty between Great Britain and the United States.

9. Captain Page, in the ship "Halcyon," exploring a passage from Botany Bay to China, has discovered a new spice island in the neighborhood of New Guinea, which he took possession of in the name of the United States of America.

A fire occurred to-day in the house of Isaac Durrell, carpenter, at the west part of the town, which in a short time consumed the same, and the house adjoining, owned by

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Christian Endeavor Convention," and said in part: "As a religious influence it has moved the city as no other gathering has ever done. Liberal Christianity has been asserting that the churches are composed principally of old people, and that they had lost their influence over the thinking youth of to-day. But this convention has presented the wonderful exhibition of fifty thousand youthful delegates, representing a constituency of millions, who are earnestly and enthusiastically engaged in Christian service. As a lesson in patriotism, the convention is worthy of notice. Boston and its vicinity is the Mecca of all American patriotic pilgrimages. These thousands have been earnest students among these historic scenes, and their intense activity in this sense has revealed to us, who are old residents here, the wealth of our city and its historic associations. Each of them carried to their respective homes a deeper interest in their country's history. The influence of this convention will be potent in the development of a pure citizenship. It is a healthful sign in our national life when such conventions, in their most serious deliberations, unite the sacred and the secular."

Ex-Gov. Alexander Hamilton Rice died to-day, at the Langwood Hotel in Melrose, from an attack of paralysis. His loss will be severely felt. In his private capacity he was conspicuous among those Boston merchants who have distinguished themselves in honorable and successful business careers. His political life was an extended one. After having served twice as Mayor of the city, he was elected to Congress as a Republican, and represented the district for eight consecutive years, serving through

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Joseph Russell, Jr., and occupied by Messrs. Cobb and Cotton, and a third family. They lost all their possessions.

10. Agreeably to notification, the citizens assembled at Faneuil Hall for the purpose of taking into serious consideration such measures as the treaty with Great Britain made necessary. The hall was very full. The treaty was condemned *in toto* and a committee of fifteen was chosen to draft an instrument expressive of the sentiments of the citizens on the subject.

13. At an adjourned meeting, held in Faneuil Hall this day, the following committee of fifteen, Charles Jarvis, William Tudor, Thomas Dawes, William Little, Thomas Walley, John Sweetser, Perez Morton, Samuel Brown, Stephen Gray, William Cooper, Benjamin Austin, Nathaniel Fellows, and George Blake, presented their report of resolutions expressive of the dissatisfaction of the town with the treaty with Great Britain. The result of the proceedings was immediately sent to the President of the United States.

14. Captain Johnson's Company of the First Regiment made its appearance to-day in uniform, and gave much satisfaction by their firing and evolutions.

The anniversary of Commencement Day was held at the University of Cambridge, when a number of young gentlemen received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Thomas Paine delivered a poem that created much applause. Dr. John Fleet took the first regularly raised Doctorate, according to the laws of the medical institution. His subject was, "Typhus; or, Nervous Fever." What added to the humor of the day was a body of truckmen, who paraded on horseback, dressed in

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the whole period of the war, and in one Congress after its close. While Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs he won reputation by his vast store of information regarding that department, at home and abroad, and by his thorough devotion to the interests of the American navy. He was elected Governor of Massachusetts in 1875, and was twice re-elected. His administration of State affairs justly ranks among those that have been the most useful and honorable to the commonwealth. He thoroughly organized the militia of the State, and improved its efficiency and character. Although elected as a Republican always, he was thoroughly loyal to the best interests of the State.

25. The second day of the encampment of the Second Brigade, M. V. M., at South Framingham, has ended with a very contented lot of individuals on the field. General Peach is happy by reason of the fine showing his command is making, and the others are pleased because they are a part of a splendid body of citizen soldiers who are making such a handsome record in the militia of the commonwealth.

The members of the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Wars to-day enjoyed an historical pilgrimage to Ipswich, where they were the guests of Mr. R. M. Appleton, a lineal descendant of Major Appleton, the hero of the great Narragansett swamp fight, in which the New England soldiery captured and burned King Philip's principal citadel. Later, after Major Appleton had returned to live in his Ipswich home, he became prominent as one of those who resisted the unjust tax levied by Sir Edmund Andros. The "Great Charter" had been repealed, and the king

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white frocks and trousers. They proceeded to Cambridge, and returned in such good order as would have done honor to a regular body of troops.

15. There is complaint regarding the filthy condition in front of an alley below Dr. Rand's on Middle Street, and calls are made for the police to remedy it.

17. There arrived in the outer harbor to-day, the British ship of war "Africa," of sixty-four, and the "Cleopatra," of thirty guns.

18. Jonathan Loring Austin has just been chosen cashier of the Union Bank in the place of Alexander Hodgdon, resigned.

Inquiries are being made why the passageway commonly called "Swinging Bridge Alley," is stopped up in such a manner that no carts or trucks can pass through.

24. The public are informed that there is a vessel lying off Rainsford's Island which has malignant fever on board, but every precaution is taken to secure the inhabitants from infection.

1895.

in England contended that the colonists had no rights but such as his future bounty might grant them. Andros tried to tax the men of Massachusetts, and their reply was, "No taxation without representation." With other towns, Ipswich refused to pay the unjust tax, and Andros was arrested and imprisoned during several months, in Boston.

26. A gold production throughout the world in excess of \$200,000,000 is now regarded as assured for the present calendar year. Reports have reached the mint bureau from the producing districts of the United States, and from the big mining regions of Australia and South Africa, which indicate that, unless the rate of production which has thus far prevailed this year is suddenly checked, it will be easy to raise the 1894 product of \$181,500,000 to above \$200,000,000 for 1895.

27. To-day was Commencement Day at Harvard, with very interesting ceremonies, numerous attended. Among those receiving degrees were 363 bachelors of arts, twenty-four bachelors of science, ten doctors of veterinary medicine, seventeen doctors of dentistry, forty-four doctors of medicine (having taken the three years' course), twenty-one doctors of medicine with the four years' course, ninety-two bachelors of law, six bachelors of divinity, eighty-four masters of arts, two doctors of science, and sixteen doctors of philosophy. Forty-seven obtained the second degree with distinction, *magna cum laude*, and seventy-three the degree *cum laude*.

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Boston, 1892; Chicago, 1893; Antwerp, 1894.

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WITH THE PUBLISHER

THE BOSTONIAN has every reason to be gratified and pleased with the vast success attained by its Christian Endeavor number. From all quarters have come enthusiastic expressions of commendation for its thoroughness, and unstinted praise for the accuracy and fidelity of its numerous illustrations. The presses were kept running night and day to supply the enormous demand that came in from every side.

The Emerson Piano, the manufacture of which was begun in 1849, has continued to grow and prosper until it is regarded at present as one of the most artistic and substantial instruments known to the trade, while many of the most prominent virtuosi, both here and in Europe, have given it their practical, as well as written, endorsement. If there be really any force in the old apothegm of "the survival of the fittest," surely to the Emerson Piano may be attached somewhat of its strength. Within the last few years their new style fourteen-scale instrument has created among music lovers a virtual sensation, and taking advantage of its many points of excellence, the company have utilized them in the manufacture of their other styles.

Are you interested in the study of "Natural Science?" If so, you will no doubt be interested at Mr. Wilson's, 170 Tremont Street, Boston, for you will find there a large collection of fine crystallized Minerals, Agates, and Geodes, from all parts of the world, we having looked through the collection, and

have seen the true and wonderful works of art in the study of nature.

Our history of the Blue Lodge, Royal Arch, and Knight Templar Masonry is as complete as it has been possible to make it within our limited space. The illustrations of the interior of the Masonic lodges of Boston have never been presented heretofore. The old room of the Columbian Lodge is especially interesting.

The pupils of the New England Conservatory of Music come from all sections of the several States, and in view of this it speaks well for the ambition of our young people for the attainment of excellence in music that, during the last year, notwithstanding the dull times which prevailed, the Conservatory was unusually prosperous and successful. Such a fact proves, too, the vast influence of its magnificent equipment, and the well-known high attainments of its teachers, among whom is to be found the very best talent, both foreign and domestic. The prospects of the Conservatory for the coming year are exceedingly encouraging. Engagements are rapidly coming in from all parts of the Union, thus testifying in a substantial manner to a widespread appreciation of this useful institution, of which Boston is so justly proud.

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The valuable information contained in Dr. Lighthill's advertisement, with regard to the remarkable cures effected by him in long-standing cases of catarrh, asthma, throat affection, deafness, and consumption, is attested by many testimonials of gratitude from those whom he has cured. During his hours of office work, at 543 Boylston Street, his business chambers are crowded every day, for his reputation is widespread. In his practice he resorts to no empirical methods, and he takes pains to inform his patients in the plainest language, beforehand, of the exact nature of their disease. Within the personal knowledge of the writer he has, in cases of deafness, effected wonderful cures. He charges nothing for consultation, and in the amount of his fees, after valuable service has been rendered, he is a good deal of a charitable humanitarian.

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out price many girls who have not had the wherewithal to pay.

George H. Lloyd, 357 Washington Street, stands at the very head of Opticians in the city, as well as in the country at large. His establishment is one of Boston's well-known institutions, and his skill in his profession is sought for everywhere. He gives special attention to surgeons' orders, and has them filled under his own supervision.

The Hygienic Institute, No. 248 Newbury Street, under the direction of John W. Foss, M. D., is one of the best known establishments of the kind in the city. Its Summer term offers peculiar advantages to those who desire to acquire a lucrative and self-supporting profession, as well as to others who wish to learn the art of living, as a means of personal self-culture. The classes are smaller than during the Winter season and therefore afford greater clinical advantages. The course consists of a practical knowledge of anatomy, physiology, massage, electricity, balneology and the principles of hygiene; and the fees are just one half those of the regular term. The system of treatment restores to a normal condition the texture of the skin. It takes away the marks of anxiety and care, gives freshness to the countenance, increases longevity, and removes irritability.

It is one of the most efficacious methods of removing disease and will effect a permanent cure in all cases within the reach of human skill.

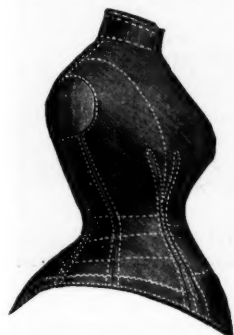
Dr. Foss gives the very highest references. He is a graduate of the American Health University, and has taken special courses at Harvard.

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Within the experience of men who are yet living, our medical science has been completely revolutionized, and at the present day there is scarcely any system of treatment in use that corresponds, in more than a very remote degree, with those which were in vogue less than a generation ago. The whole "materia medica" has been forced to be rearranged, as it were, to utilize the discoveries as to the nature of the disease, made by such men as Pasteur, Koch, Tyndall, and others who might be named. And there is nothing more striking than the changed attitude of medical science, as well as of intelligent men everywhere, to dipsomania, or the drink habit, the opium habit, etc. Though there have been drunkards during almost the whole period of the human race, it has been only within the last ten years that any process, or system, or

method has been known, by means of which they could be freed from the thralldom in which they have been held. Wise men, of all ages and of all nations, have studied the problem, from its every standpoint; but even their most profound investigations have been, until a comparatively recent period, entirely in vain. But this is an age of great achievements, in which that was impossible yesterday has become as a matter of course today. Drunkenness is no longer a slavery, from which death alone can open the door of escape. Modern science has taught that drunkenness is a disease.

Among these hospitable homes is the establishment of "The Baker-Rose Gold Cure," located at 113 Townsend Street, in Roxbury, which was at one time the Harris estate, and more lately occupied by Moody Merrill. It is one of

the most elegant buildings in the city and its patients are provided with every luxury that lavish means can procure or artistic taste devise. Musical, vocal, and elocutionary entertainments are provided for its inmates every month, and for these occasions the most eminent talent is secured.

The theologian denounces the intemperate man as one wilfully guilty of a heinous crime. The judge punishes the riotous drunkard as a criminal offender against the law. And whatever are his inherited tendencies, whatever his inborn deficiencies of moral control, whatever his original weakness of will, whatever his natural susceptibility to the narcotic influence of intoxicating drink, contumely and reproach, pains and penalties, have

been the means generally employed to rid him of the curse.

That the Baker-Rose Gold Cure Company has reversed all this can be most happily proved by the testimony of hundreds who have taken the Cure. And the grateful incense from many contented and gratified homes has justified to the world the righteousness of its claim to be regarded as the blessed Mecca of the dipsomaniac. They understand the pathology of alcohol as well as do other physicians that of typhoid-fever, or measles, or cholera. And they treat its victims as if they are human beings, instead of as wild beasts who require violent restraint.

Its medical department is under the charge of Dr. Henry J. Vrooman, a skilful, scientific, sympathizing



Side View

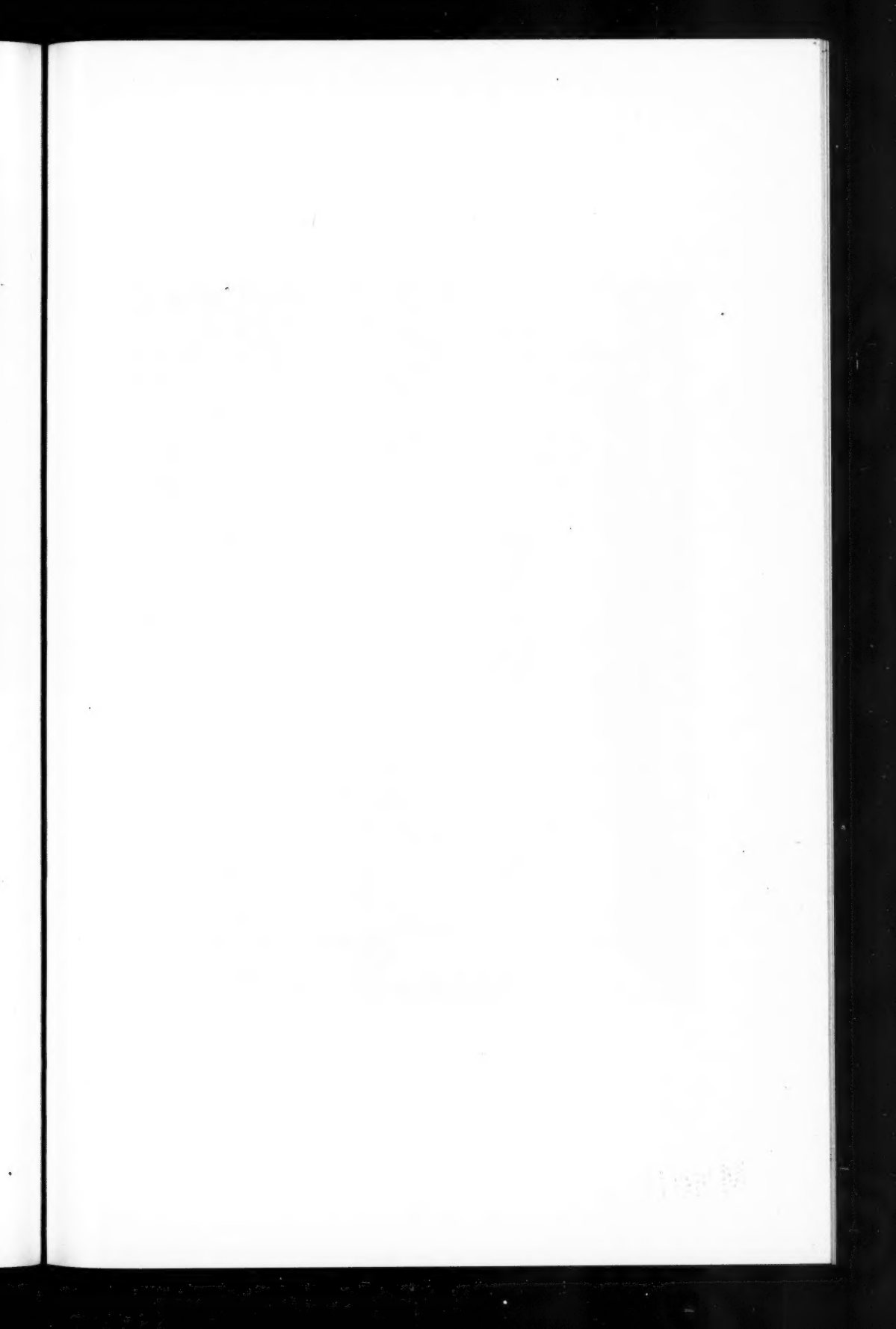


Parlor

physician, thoroughly trained in the treatment of inebriety. It is claimed for him that he is without an equal in the cure of alcoholism or of the morphine habit. He has been a regular practicing physician for the past twelve years, in the State of New York, and for the last three years he has devoted his entire time and attention to practice with the Baker-Rose Company, having treated over eight hundred patients, ninety-seven per cent. of whom have been permanently cured. He is a thorough and practical physician, and has made this an especial study, so that he understands everything with regard to this wonderful Cure.

The management of the Institution is under the able direction of Mr. D. Tracy, Jr., a successful

and extensive merchant, of Cambridge, N. Y. He is a business man of good, sound judgment, and active business energy, determined to spare neither pains nor money to provide for all the patients every comfort and convenience. It is the object of the Company to render this a happy "home," in every sense of the word, and at the same time, to give a permanent cure to those afflicted with this cruel disease. Patients who have undergone treatment here have attained the very best possible results, the craving for stimulants being absolutely removed, with no ill effects after the cure. All correspondence must be directed to 113 Townsend Street, to Dr. Vrooman or D. Tracy, Jr.





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